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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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21 June 1982

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2643

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FALKLANDS ISSUE SEEN OBLITERATING SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 May 82 p 1

[Editorial by Achille Lollo: "The Silence, Sensationalism of the Western Press"]

[Text] The Western press or, better yet, the influential press which molds opinions, tells the whole world what is good and bad, who is the aggressor and the victim, in these last 2 weeks has filled its editorial rooms with military experts, political strategists and war correspondents, in sum, all kinds of experts who enable it to devote their pages exclusively to the Anglo-Argentine conflict, as if it were the prelude to the Third World War.

Such Western media specialists, whom we respect from a strictly professional viewpoint, did their work very well. They have concentrated the attention of almost all inhabitants of the planet on the conflict in the Malvinas, casting into almost complete oblivion a number of international conflicts which at least deserve half the space given to the statements of Galtieri and Mrs Thatcher.

All this has not passed unnoticed and when a columnist of THE TIMES of London was asked about the sensationalist concentration on the conflict (when armed conflict had not yet begun), he replied that it was to relive the analogous history of the "invincible armada and the 1956 Suez War."

Clearly, such answers are not convincing since they border on political fiction.

Despite these representations, the influential Western press refers to a political logic within which the news is created, political logic which found its Trojan horse in the Malvinas for imparting disinformation as well as sensationalism. Individuals put the domestic situation in Indonesia, Sudan, the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic], El Salvador, Chad, Colombia, Namibia, South Africa, Northern Ireland and Lebanon on the last page and even relegate the Iranian-Iraqi war to the background.

Because of this technique, the European reader concludes that "except for some border clashes between Angola and South Africa, this region of Africa is almost an oasis of peace" since according to the space in the newspapers he reads "the war exists only in the Malvinas Islands."

Some Western news specialists voluntarily forget the communiqus from the RPA's [People's Republic of Angola] Ministry of Defense, thus favoring Pretoria's government which can continue its aggression against the RPA without witnesses.

For example, in September 1981, after the first 25 days of the South African invasion of Cunene Province, the well-known British newspaper THE TIMES announced the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] counteroffensive in a brief item on page 9.

It was not an accident or even a dealy with the news agencies' telex. On the contrary, that newspaper, like the others, had no more interest in mentioning a conflict in which the aggressor, the regime of Pretoria, is one of the best partners of the multinationals. To inform objectively and speak the truth often goes against certain economic and political interests which, notwithstanding the perfunctory criticism, are unchanged and will remain so for a long time.

Then the natural question arises: "Why so much space given to the Malvinas, while the 18,000 soldiers (mercenaries and the regular army) which the racist regime uses against SWAPO and the RPA are ignored?"

Indeed, no official of the above-mentioned Western news media answered. Certainly, reporting on the Malvinas conflict is much easier since it is a war decided on only by the rulers who, on each side, use it to reinforce and strengthen their own vaulting power. On the contrary, the war of aggression by racist South Africa against the RPA and SWAPO, the inhumane policy of apartheid confuses them, forces them to take positions and, above all, explain to their readers that in South Africa, the war is not between rulers but between the Angolan people and the leadership of the minority, racist regime of Pretoria.

This unjust law point of view must be condemned and cannot be ignored. Pretoria's government alone would not have the strength and ability to wage this war without the direct aid of imperialism and the massive recruitment of mercenaries using sophisticated weapons.

All this does not interest a certain press which does not want to know and pass on that the Angolan people, notwithstanding the 9 months of the war of aggression, has duly decided to resist the aggression.

Moreover, in Pretoria, Windhoek and Washington, the various Bothas, Mallans, Bran Fouries and Chester Crockers are studying ways to get out of this situation before the war of liberation expands throughout South Africa, as happened in Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Perhaps when the JOHANNESBURG STAR, the South African newspaper, announces that "the regular army penetrated southern Angola to pursue SWAPO guerrillas and engaged in combat with the FAPLA...", then for a few days the Western media will remember that Pretoria's government has been trying to destabilize the free countries of southern Africa since 1975!

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CSO: 4742/308

PRODUCTION SEEN LAGGING IN BENGUELA AGRICULTURAL SITE

Difficulties Listed

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by David Eduardo]

[Excerpts] The first impression that the Cavaco Valley makes on those who fly over it or reach it by land is that of a green countryside extending for many square kilometers.

Located near the city of Benguela, the Cavaco Valley over the years has achieved a prominent place in agriculture which means that greater attention must be paid to solving the major problems of provisioning basic food supplies.

Bananas are the major crop in the fertile fields of that agricultural area.

Widespread attention is focused on the Cavaco Valley, a complex of fertile fields where water, the indispensable liquid for irrigating the fields, springs out of the ground like mushrooms from the soil.

The storage facilities for this precious liquid are a major problem discussed in the Cavaco Valley. In both the state and the private sector--the two large groups which administer the valley--the shortage of water storage facilities is a great obstacle preventing the Cavaco Valley from being efficiently farmed.

The state sector has 1,428 hectares of arable land divided into five agricultural production units--Chipiandalo, Angóla-uba, Asseque, Cambajela and Bimbas--but because of the shortage of water storage facilities, only 598 hectares are farmed.

The private sector, made up primarily of the old "cavagueiros"--the name given to the farmers of the Cavaco Valley--has 1,790 hectares of land. This sector also wrestles with major water storage facility problems.

Not much has been done over the years to solve this problem and therefore the fertile Cavaco Valley's production decreased. We stress here that, because of our country's current conditions, the Cavaco Valley, once a large banana growing area for domestic consumption and export, is now growing other crops on an intensive basis, mainly cabbage, carrots, greens, onions and tomatoes.

The former management of the Cavaco Agro-Stock Raising Complex which for 4 years was in charge in the valley, did not succeed in transmitting the dynamism needed to use its agricultural potential efficiently. Unfortunately, technical-agricultural mistakes accumulated which demobilized the peasants and underutilized the arable land.

It is not at all surprising that now the Cavaco Valley, considered the basis for our economic development, does not satisfactorily fulfill its important role in the nation's agriculture.

A principal difficulty for the Cavaco Valley concerns seeds. Despite all planning, seeds can ruin all production plans since they generally arrive after the scheduled planting time and often are in poor condition.

When we arrived in Cavaco, all attention was turned to planting potatoes.

It must be stressed here that the potato crop will not live up to expectations. The major enemy of the Cavaco Valley is the unemployed.

There are great expectations about the potato crop yield. A few days after this crop reached Benguela, 120 fifty-kilogram sacks, 6 tons, disappeared from the railroad cars. Obviously, the situation cannot continue.

This situation leads to the expectation that the seed, once sowed, will be dug up at night. Unfortunately, such situations have occurred in the Cavaco Valley. Bunches and bunches of bananas are stolen every day for sale in marginal markets. Something similar is happening elsewhere to the onion crop where many fields are being dug up.

To improve this situation which seriously threatens production, the Cavaco Valley is gradually being turned into a guarded area, not a very pleasing prospect. The thieves who have been caught have not been punished and this fact, as expected, has serious consequences. Round-the-clock guards must be posted for the approximately 4-month growing period to harvest 6 hectares of onions. Even so, there are still thefts.

#### How Can Production Be Increased in the Cavaco Valley?

The current problems must be solved to revive production in the Cavaco Valley. The irrigation problem must be resolved to extend farming in all areas. Much equipment is paralyzed for lack of spare parts. Its maintenance almost always exceeds the family budget by hundreds of contos. Ways must be found to maintain machinery vital for irrigation of the fields.

The "Cavaqueiros" stress that only the electrification of the Cavaco Valley will solve the problems of combustion and oil-powered equipment. The seed problem also merits an adequate response from appropriate organizations. The Cavaco Valley production is ever dependent on the seeds supplied by ENCPIDA [National Company for the Purchase and Distribution of Agricultural Products]. This system is not working very satisfactorily.

In the near future, if the problems of seeds, irrigation, transportation and agricultural equipment are partially solved, the Cavaco Valley will contribute significantly to supplying the people with basic foodstuffs.

#### Aid to Private Farmers Urged

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by David Eduardo]

[Excerpts] During our stay in Benguela, we went to the property of a private-sector farmer to hear his concerns since they come from long experience working the fields and can in no way be ignored.

We went to the farm of Albertino de Oliveira, a Portuguese "Cavaqueiro," known for producing one of the best onion crops in Cavaco.

Albertino de Oliveira has a 55-hectare farm which employs 80 peasants. Each year, he turns over to the state, via ENCODIPA, 5 million kwanzas. Let us mention that private-sector farmers are obliged to sell 50 percent of their crop to ENCODIPA and the remainder as they wish.

Like other farmers we contacted, Albertino de Oliveira disagreed with the prices paid by ENCODIPA. Onions are purchased from the farmer at the price of 14 kwanzas per kg. The consumer buys them at the official market for three times as much or more.

The money that ENCODIPA pays for x number of tons of onions will not pay the daily wage of those harvesting them. Thus, the private-sector farmer makes his living on the other 50 percent which he sells to whomever comes.

Some of the greatest difficulties for this farmer are the shortage of transportation facilities to market the crops, the tractor shortage and the maintenance of water storage machinery.

The situation is gloomy this year. The harvest will not be the amount desired because of constant thefts.

We left Albertino de Oliveira's farm. The workers were engaged in their daily tasks, watering onions, putting in banana plants and weeding. Production continues in its many aspects. More assistance must be given to the private sector in the Cavaco Valley since it will help solve to a great extent the food supply problems which have a daily impact.

LUANDA HARBOR CONGESTION, POOR ECONOMY, CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 22 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] Luanda--Angola has succeeded in eliminating one of its most notorious bottlenecks in its economy by greatly alleviating the congestion in Luanda which is its most important harbor.

Less than a year ago people who went to Luanda were amazed at what they saw in the harbor...usually as many as 90 ships waiting to be unloaded.

This week there were 12 ships in the harbor and 3 were anchored outside of the harbor.

This week harbor officials said that for the first time in the history of independent Angola, Luanda is not listed as a harbor where there is congestion.

Angola has achieved little in the economic field worthy of celebration ever since the Portuguese left the country in 1975, but the change which has taken place in the past 9 months in the harbor of Luanda is remarkable.

When the conference on European and West African sea routes, held in mid-March in Rotterdam, announced that the congestion on the West African coast was something of the past, this received little publicity in Luanda.

One of the reasons was possibly the fact that the harbor of Luanda has always been a barometer of the economic, political and even military problems of Angola (the country with many secrets); the presence of few ships in its harbors was to some extent the result of the government's order to cut down on imports.

President Dos Santos of Angola ordered that the congestion was to be a thing of the past by the end of February and in order to attain this the authorities sent 10 ships to the southern harbor of Lobito and there their cargoes were unloaded on three coasting vessels which served as floating storage houses.

The fact that the cargoes of ten ships could be unloaded in the three vessels intensified Angola's suspicion that part of the congestion in the harbor of Luanda was being caused by greedy shipowners.

To make ships earn laydays costs, which must be paid by the harbors because of delays, some of the shipowners have engaged in the practice of sending as many ships as possible, during periods in which there is not a great deal of demand for the ships, and to put them into port along the long lines of waiting ships in Luanda.

The cargoes were generally small and could have fit in smaller or fewer boats.

During the years of the port's congestion Angola was forced to pay an average of 6,315 rand per day per ship in layday money to the ships which were chartered for a certain period of time.

On top of that the European conference put a levy of 40 percent for congestion.

Last year alone Angola had to pay 105 million rand to foreign shipowners because their ships had to wait too long in the harbor of Luanda.

The Angolan government could not allow to have its foreign currency be depleted at that rate, especially after that country's oil exports decreased enormously last year.

It was then that Angola placed great restrictions in its imports. In September of last year the value of imported goods on order was 562 million rand.

The most recent cuts have not affected oil and diamond industries or military equipment, but there are reports that food shortages are now worse than ever.

One of the big reasons for the congestion in the harbor of Luanda is that originally it was built for the export trade, but never for the enormous imports of the past years, and consequently the necessary storage buildings for loading and unloading the goods are not there.

Before independence Angola was actually self-sufficient as far as food was concerned, but now the country must import just about everything that the people eat.

The country's internal transportation system has also collapsed partially due to the insecurity on the roads and partially because so much money is being spent on weapons that the country does not have any left to purchase spare parts needed for repairing thousands of freight trucks which have broken down.

The result of this is that imports in storage buildings are piling up, because there is no transportation to take the goods away.

Immediately after independence the harbor of Luanda was placed under the control of the East Germans and there was much blaring of trumpets over this, but last year the Angolans were disappointed.

The first changes were made in July of last year when Febritas, a Portuguese company which is partially controlled and owned by the state railroads, obtained a contract for repairing cranes, freight trucks and other equipment.

The next step was taken in September when a dynamic supermarket manager was appointed as harbor chief (the seventh man to fill this post during the 7 years of independence).

Very soon he had 800 of the 2,000 harbor workers land in court on charges of theft. In the course of a newspaper interview the new harbor chief complained about an organized network of thieves operating in the harbor area. He said that freight trucks full of sugar, soap, milk, clothing and shoes were leaving the harbor area under the very noses of the security guards. These are goods which the average Angolan practically never gets to purchase.

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CSO: 4701/63

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

SWISS NURSE KIDNAPPED--The Red Cross International Committee announced on Friday 4 June that one of its Swiss nurses, Miss Marie-Jose Burnier, was kidnapped by armed individuals on 25 May 1982 during an attack on a Red Cross convoy in the Katchungo region of Angola. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 6-7 Jun 82 p 3]

CSO: 4719/1076

POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF TREATY MEMBERS LAUD ASMARA MANIFESTO

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPLAN HERALD in English 11 May 82 pp 1-2, 8

[Text]

**ADDIS ABABA (ENA)** — The Political Committee of the Tripartite Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Democratic Yemen, Socialist Ethiopia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has declared "full support for Socialist Ethiopia's efforts to safeguard its independence, unity and territorial integrity."

In a communique simultaneously issued here, in Aden and Tripoli Sunday the first ordinary session of the Foreign Ministers of the three countries expressed unreserved support to the purpose and objective of the Asmara Manifesto.

It is to be recalled that an Ethiopian delegation led by Comrade Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Minister of Foreign Affairs and COPWE Central Committee member, was in Aden May 6-8 to attend the First Ordinary Session which assessed the implementations of the Tripartite Treaty to date.

The three-day session covered wide-ranging subjects pertinent to relations of the three countries and issues affecting the sovereignty, revolution and stability of the three countries noting as it did with satisfaction the accomplishments so far. The Com-

mittee at the same time was unanimously agreed on the need for the adoption of measures ensuring further consolidation and coordination of joint activities.

In a review of the situation in this region, the Political Committee noted the intensification of conspiracies and provocative moves by imperialism and its zionist and reactionary lackeys threatening progressive states and forces in this part of the world in particular. The committee condemned the various designs of imperialism.

The Committee has also reviewed particularly East Africa and Latin America.

Following is the full text of the communique:

"The Political Committee of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Socialist Ethiopia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya held its first ordinary session in Aden from 6-8 May 1982.

The respective delegations were led by:-

— Comrade Salem Saleh Mohammed, Member of the Central

- Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.
- Comrade Dr. Feleke Gedle Giorgis, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia and COPWE Central Committee member.
- Brother Abdulahi Al-Obeidi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

In the course of the session, the three delegations were received in audience by Comrade Ali Nasser Mohammed, Secretary General of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and briefed him on the progress made so far. Comrade Ali Nasser gave guidance to ensure the success of the work of the Committee.

The Political Committee made a comprehensive assessment of its work and that of the other committees established by the Treaty.

The Committee noted with profound satisfaction the progress made so far and agreed upon the adoption of a number of practical measures to ensure the consolidation and development of coordination and joint activity between the three countries through the work of the political and other committees.

The Committee reviewed the current international situation with particular emphasis on the region and in the light of developments that followed its first extraordinary session held in Addis Ababa last November. It noted that United States imperialism, in conjunction and co-ordination with

zionism and reactionary regimes in the region, has intensified its attack and conspiracies against progressive states and forces through economic pressures, muscle flexing manoeuvres, subversion and sabotage, aimed at undermining security and stability of the region. The aim of this imperialist machination is to strengthen and perpetuate its military and political domination over the states and peoples of the region.

The Committee underscored that the practical response to the vicious imperialist, racist and zionist designs lies in the implementation of measures in favour of the broad masses at the national level and the fostering of further cooperation and co-ordination among themselves and closer relations with other progressive forces, national liberation movements in the region and the socialist community.

The Committee noted that imperialism, spearheaded by the present US administration, continues to strive for the creation of axis and hot-beds of tension in all corners of the globe, step up the arms race and set up interventionist forces, build and expand military bases and pursue a policy of provocation and aggression thereby threatening international peace and security. The sole purpose of all these is to regain its lost domination and perpetuation of its plunder of the natural resources of the peoples of the world.

The Committee also reviewed specific developments in the Middle East, Africa and other regions of the world.

With regard to the Middle East, the Committee expressed grave concern at the escalation of Israeli aggression against the Palestinian resistance, the Lebanese National Movement and the barbaric attacks against

the civilian population in the occupied Arab territories as an act which is meant to pave the way for further annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as the condemned annexation of the Golan Heights.

The Committee considers such Israeli aggression as a manifestation of the feverish acts of imperialism, zionism and the Camp David parties which, through the imposition of the so-called self-administration aims at undermining the Palestinian cause. It further emphasised that the practical withdrawal of Israel from the Sinai and its replacement by the occupation forces of NATO and the transformation of the Sinai as a launching pad for the rapid deployment forces is meant to step up their aggression upon the peoples and states of the region.

The Committee also noted with grave concern the sinister reassignment of political and military roles within the framework of the Camp David agreement and in particular the linking of Egypt to the wheels of imperialism and zionism as being designed to enable it play the role of a broker for imperialist and zionist ambitions of imposing the so-called self-administration and appending other Arab parties to the capitulatory settlement process.

With regard to Africa, the Committee noted with satisfaction the protracted struggle being waged by African countries for full political and economic independence and cognizant of the inextinguishable aspirations of the African masses for liberation from the shackles of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and imperialism. The Committee noted with deep concern the sinister plot being hatch-

ed by imperialist quarters to go against this inexorable course of history. It further noted that the collaboration between the zionist entity and the racist Pretoria regime, under the overall co-ordination of international imperialism, is being strengthened with the view to perpetuating its inherent policies of ransacking the natural resources of the continent.

In the light of recent developments in the region the Committee,

- Declaring its support for the efforts exerted by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for the realization of Yemeni unity, it strongly condemns the recent criminal conspiracies which were aimed at the destruction of economic and oil installations and in the killing of innocent citizens in a barbaric manner.
- Reaffirming its full solidarity with the just struggle of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya against zionism and reactionary forces, it vehemently condemns the provocative military manoeuvres of US imperialism and its reactionary allies along its borders, the imposition of economic blockade and all attempts of interference in its internal affairs.
- Having noted the blatant interference by imperialist and reactionary forces in the region and in the internal affairs of sovereign states, the Committee expressed its full support for Socialist Ethiopia's effort to safeguard its independence, unity and territorial integrity. It further expressed its full support for the purposes and objectives of the Asmara Manifesto which

aims at ensuring the unity and wellbeing of the people with the view to enabling it to become the assured beneficiary of the fruits of the Popular Revolution.

- Calls upon the Arab and African peoples as well as all democratic and peace loving forces in the world to continue to support the legitimate struggle of the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO. It also condemns the abuse by the US administration of its veto against the rights of the Palestinian people.
- Reaffirms its support for the Syrian people in its struggle against imperialism, Israeli aggression and reactionary conspiracies.
- Reaffirming their determination to counter the machinations and intrigues of the Camp David accord, it emphasised the need to remain vigilant against attempts to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel and to reverse the relevant resolutions of the OAU in this respect.
- Reiterates its support for the just struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole and legitimate representative, and calls for the immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 435 regarding the accession of Namibia to independence. It further reiterates its full support to the just struggle of the people of South Africa against the racist apartheid regime of Pretoria. It also expresses its full support for and Solidarity with African Front-line States and vehemently condemns aggression of the racist regime in South Africa against the Front-line States in General, Angola and Mozambique in particular.
- Declares its support for and solidarity with the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and the national revolutionary movements in Central America.
- Underlines its commitments to the policy of good neighbourliness, peace and cooperation and calls upon other parties to endeavour towards preservation of peace, stability and security of the region."

CSO: 4700/1345

OFFICERS GRADUATE IN PROFESSIONAL COURSE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 May 82 p 1

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Officers who have undergone a professional improvement emulation course at the Higher Combined Military Training School for the first time since the upsurge of the revolution graduated here yesterday.

Certificates to the graduating officers were handed out by Comrade Brig. Gen. Alemayehu Desta, Head of the Main Department of Military Education in the Ministry of National Defence, at a ceremony held within the school compound.

The graduating officers staged on the occasion a sophisticated tactical show in which they demonstrated their ability to guide a given defensive combat and their skills in transmitting combat directives through chains of command.

Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade Brig. Gen. Alemayehu said that the renowned and highly reputed Higher Combined Military Training School was expanding the scope of

its training activities to include military science courses for higher echelon military personnel.

Comrade Brig. Gen. Alemayehu reminded the graduating officers of their duty of combining their long experiences with the new skills they had acquired to live up to their responsibilities. He then thanked the staff of the Training School and revolutionaries from friendly countries for their contribution to the success of the course.

Earlier, Comrade Col. Eshetu Makonnen, Commandant of the Training School, and Comrade Col. Kebede Gashe, co-ordinating officer of the school's professional improvement course, spoke in turn emphasising the advantages of the training programme. They pointed out that the officers had acquired adequate combat skills in both defensive and offensive operations.

CSO: 4700/1345

WEEKLY WRAPUP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 May 82 p 3

[Article by Dereje Balcha in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

The need for the closely-knit activities of trade unions and their management was given a prominent place in an article featured by *Serto Ader*, organ of the Central Committees of COPWE. The article started with an emphasis on the role trade unions play in realizing and safeguarding the political, social and economic interests of workers. Accordingly, the article outlined the nature of the activities of trade unions under the various social systems, and subsequently under the socialist system.

In this connection, the article pointed out the role played by trade unions in the efforts towards the maximization of production and building socialist production relations. The article noted, the activities of trade unions in close collaboration with the management in every field of endeavour, including the forwarding of proposals in economic and social development planning. Similarly, the article under-

lined the role jointly played by trade unions and the management in realizing the implementation of development plans by way of exercising socialist emulation among workers.

The article made note of the relations between trade unions and the management in pre-revolution feudal-bourgeois Ethiopia, and the weaknesses in those relations. As regards the situation since the upsurge of the popular revolution and the nationalization of the major means of production and distribution in particular, the article pointed out that conducive conditions have been created for the realization of concerted efforts of trade unions and the management.

The article further noted that it is too early to say that all impediments have been cleared, and that there is much to be done on the part of the concerned bodies to solve all problems whenever and wherever they arise. Finally, the article pointed out the

on-going restructuring and reorganization of trade unions and the impact this has on workers to fulfil their construction tasks.

### **Arduous Struggle**

The Oromo language weekly, *Barisa* editorially commented on the progress of the on-going nation-wide Economic and Cultural Development Campaign. The paper outlined the objectives of the Campaign and the part to be played by the broad working masses to realize its lofty objectives. The Oromo language weekly underlined, the sacrifices so far paid and the struggle ahead for the attainment of the ultimate objectives of the revolution.

As regards the arduous struggle ahead in the building of socialism, *Barisa* pointed out that the struggle is mainly related to the economic construction process. In this connection, the paper outlined the conditions of the Ethiopian economy, mainly based on the agricultural sector, and the efforts being exerted at present to further strengthen this sector. *Barisa* finally underlined the sacrifices expected on the part of all revolutionaries, genuine and patriotic citizens to facilitate the expansion and strengthening of peasants producers' co-operatives.

The training of over one thousand health personnel during the current Ethiopian year was among the front page news items carried by an issue of the Amharic daily *Addis Zemen*. The report revealed that the trained health personnel range from nurses down to *kebele* health representatives.

The report also made note of the importance given to the expansion of health services for the benefit of the broad working masses and the concerted efforts being exerted with the view to increasing the number and quality of health personnel.

The same issue of *Addis Zemen* wrote in its editorial about the multi-faceted purpose of the recently launched seventh round literacy campaign, with its main focus on the rural peasant masses. *Zemen* underlined that as the youth campaigners liberate their compatriots from the shackles of illiteracy they also draw realistic lessons from the life of the peasant masses. Besides, along with the literacy lessons, the rural masses are also offered lessons that prepare them to take an active part in the building of the new Socialist Ethiopia.

### **Source of Pride**

*Zemen* further outlined the condition of illiteracy in the country only four years back and noted that the victory achieved over the past six campaign programmes is not only satisfactory but also a source of pride and an indicative of the popular and democratic nature of the on-going revolution. Finally, *Addis Zemen* underlined the concerted efforts exerted by the Revolutionary Government and the Ethiopian broad masses to realize the success of the campaign and also the need for continuation of the efforts to hasten the eradication of illiteracy in the shortest possible time.

The decisive revolutionary stand of the states of the Aden Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation in the face

of imperialist and reactionary conspiracies was editorialized by the Arabic language weekly *Al-Alem*. The paper analysed why imperialism and forces of reaction have made the Middle East and the continent of Africa their target areas, and stressed on the determination expected of the peoples of the area to hit back at enemy plots.

Concerning the bitter struggle in this part of the world, *Al-Alem* pointed out that the struggle in the area intensified after the emergence of progressive and peace-loving forces with anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-reaction stands. The paper made note of the recently concluded ordinary Session of the joint Political Committee of Socialist Ethiopia, the PDRY and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the resolutions passed in order to intensify the struggle to safeguard the revolutions in the three countries.

Finally, *Al-Alem* highlighted the complete and principled support assured for the Multi-faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign being waged in Eritrea region. This support as expressed in the resolutions passed at the end of the recently concluded Session of the joint Political Committee is a clear indication of the determination of the three countries to translate the Tripartite Treaty into practice, *Al-Alem* concluded.

CSO: 4700/1345

'SERTO ADER,' 'PRAVDA' TO STRENGTHEN RELATIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 May 82 p 1

[Text]

**ADDIS ABABA (ENA) —** An Action Programme has been charted out to strengthen the existing relations between "Serto Ader", Organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, and "Pravda", Organ of the Communist Party of the USSR.

This was disclosed by Comrade Teferra Shawl, Second Deputy Editor-in-Chief of "Serto Ader" and member of the paper's Editorial Board upon his return here earlier this week after attending the seventieth anniversary celebration of "Pravda" which was marked in Moscow the previous week.

Based on the relations existing between the two political organizations, the two organs have extensively discussed on how to further enhance their cooperation, Comrade Teferra declared.

Comrade Teferra went on to say that the two sides had reached agreements that would enable them implement a programme of action regarding future relations.

Comrade Teferra also pointed out that extensive discussions were conducted and views exchanged among representatives of the political organs of progressive countries who attended the four day "Pravda" festival on the role newspapers should play in peoples' revolutionary activities.

Comrade Teferra revealed that during the festival he had delivered the message sent by the Editorial Board of the Organ of the Central Committee of COPWE to the Editorial Board of "Pravda".

CSO: 4700/1345

#### RECONSTRUCTION OF ELABERET AGRO-INDUSTRIAL UNIT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

KEREN (ENA) — Measures of revitalization and reconstruction are currently being taken to boost the production of the Elaberet Agro-Industrial Complex whose activities were once disrupted owing to the damage caused by the secessionist bandits.

This was disclosed by Comrdae Ekube Tesfa-Giorgis, Acting Manager of the establishment in a statement he made on the previous and present condition of the institution and the plans envisaged to raise production in line with the programme of the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign.

The Elaberet Agro-Industrial Unit, located 63 kms from Asmara, in Elaberet district of Keren province, is administered under the Ministry of State Farms Development and operates on 1,200 hectares of land.

Of its total land area 300 hectares are used for the cultivation of different fruits, provides the sites of the canned tomato and wine factories, and serves cattle breeding activities and the production of milk and milk products while buildings, canals and dams are located in another 330 hec-

tares. The remaining part of the total land area of the Agro-Industrial Unit has not been cultivated.

Water for the development of the Unit is derived from rains, surface water and rivers. Water from the rains is specially collected through canals and stored in seven artificial ponds.

The Acting General Manager revealed that in line with the plan to expand tomato plantation and enable the canned tomato factory produce at full capacity, a plan has been worked out to produce 12,500 raw tomatoes on 50 hectares.

A blueprint to repair the wine factory, whose activities has been discontinued as a result of the damage caused by the secessionist bandits, has been prepared in accordance with the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign, Comrade Ekube stated. He added that a plan has also been charted out to revitalize cattle-breeding and the milk and milk products processing plan attached to it.

Comrade Ekube further pointed out that similar plans to alleviate the problem of water shortage and strengthen irrigational activities in the Unit

have been prepared and that a plan to put an additional land of 215 hectares under different fruits in addition to those to be accomplished within the framework of the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign has been envisaged.

It was noted that before the revolution the Agro-Industrial Unit used to produce fruits, wine, canned tomatoes, cheese, table butter and pasturized milk for home market and for export. The Unit was carrying out normal activities following nationalization, but owing to the problems created later by the secessionist bandits, thousands of its employees were displaced. The Unit resumed operation following the normalization of life in the area as a result of the sacrifice paid by the Second Revolutionary Liberation Army.

Then the administration of the Elaberet Agro-Industrial Unit was entrusted to the vegetables and fruits corporation. It began to carry out its work through budget provided by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) on the basis of the Revolutionary Government's concern for its reconstruction and revitalization.

When the reconstruction programme was launched, the Agro-Industrial Unit began operation with 350 workers. Today it has 373 permanent workers engaged in its agricultural development activities and in the Unit as a whole. Future expansion programme envisages the employment of over 200 seasonal workers.

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission allotted over two million Birr as part of the rehabilitation effort for investment and operation for a fourteen month period up to March 1972 E.C. In April of the same year, the Unit was incorporated with the Northern Agricultural Development Corporation in accordance with the structure of the Ministry of State Farm Development.

Later, the Agro-Industrial Unit took advantage of bank credit facilities which helped it to enhance its productivity. It was pointed out that the production of the Unit has increased by no less than 82 per cent during the current Ethiopian year compared with previous years.

Products of the Unit include oranges, mandrins, lemons, grapes, coconuts, mangoes and tomatoes. In the 1972-73 Ethiopian crop year, it was reported that 13,137 quintals of raw tomatoes have been produced from 52 hectares.

Comrade Ekube underlined the contributions which the Unit makes to peasants in the locality particularly in spreading knowledge of technical and operational methods. Output of peasants are reported to have increased significantly because of the influence of the Agro-Industrial Unit.

A number of measures including the boring of water wells have been envisaged to step up the work of the Unit in accordance with the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign.

## SPOTLIGHT ON AKAKI AS INDUSTRIAL TOWN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 May 82 p 6

[Article by Arefayne Hagos]

[Text]

Paying thirty cents transportation fee and travelling for about thirty minutes by bus one can easily reach the town of Akaki, which lies about twenty five kilometres south-east of Addis Ababa.

Akaki or Akaki Beseka, as it is sometimes called, is actually the closest town to the nation's capital. The town, whose boundary stretches as close as Awash Tannery around Nefas Silk, embraces Kaliti township and a total area of 4,400 hectares. In the vicinity of the town, there exist 66 peasants' associations. Akaki is one of the best known industrial centres in the country. It has 32 textile, fibre, metal tools, food processing and building materials producing factories.

The founding of Akaki is traced back to the construction of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway. The town was, and still is, one of the stations on this railway line. When the Italian invasion forces entered Addis Ababa, the town of Akaki was used as a look-out post. Eye witness accounts

indicate the Italians dug tunnels into the hill which is now located in the centre of Akaki and on which the Medhane Alem church was built. The hill in the town overlooking Addis Ababa provides a complete vista even to a naked-eye viewer.

Scattered in different directions are also two hills both housing churches. Far away from the town shines the reflection of Akaki Kela, the river which demarcates the town and Alem-Gena district. The muddy Akaki River, nonetheless, flows dividing the town into two. The third river which flows around Akaki is a river drying up seasonally called Dengora. Having a temperate weather, the town has many eucalyptus trees.

Although most of the houses in Akaki are built on the lowland, there are few which are constructed on the hills. Houses with thatched roofs and old falling houses mainly constitute the town. Women riding on

Horse backs and donkeys moving in the town are familiar scenes. In addition, Akaki has about 200 Garis (three people carrying horse carts). Since the town serves as an entrance gate to Addis Ababa from five regions, the Town Council of Akaki has a plan to reduce the traffic by replacing the Garis with vehicles, according to the Chairman of the Town Council, Comrade Moges Aklog.

Akaki has two Highers and 11 kebeles. All the kebeles have cooperative shops and there are also seven assembly halls in the town. Besides, there are two high schools, three junior secondary schools and six elementary schools. Four pharmacies, one bank and four kindergartens are also found in the town. The Akaki Town Council, which is engaged in impressive construction effort, has been building shops, market-places, butgeries, a garage, public toilets, parks, houses, kindergartens and the like.

The first factory at Akaki was erected during the Italian occupation. The Akaki Food Processing Factory was then opened to prepare ration for the occupation troops. Akaki has now become an industrial town with a population of about 50 thousand people, and ninety per cent of the residents are workers. The Akaki Town Council is closely studying the problem of ale-houses and will take the necessary steps to solve them, ex-

plained the Chairman. I saw tej-houses open and people drinking tej at noon. In order to discourage alcoholism, the Akaki Town Council is constructing two parks. The parks in the long run will have swimming pools, showers and snack-bars. As concerns literacy efforts, Comrade Moges said there is a plan to wipe out illiteracy from Akaki by the end of the present Ethiopian year.

The efforts being made to control contrabandists need to be further intensified, for I have witnessed the free movement of such people in the streets of the town with brand new radio-cassettes. It is encouraging to note that the Town Council is well aware of the problem.

Akaki, as an industrial town with a growing population, should above all have an effective sewerage system. Some factories which claim their waste to be non toxic, let their waste flow into the Akaki River. The Akaki Textile Factory, for instance, directs its waste to this river by a channel where sheep graze and even people cut grass. The river, moreover, is used by some villagers for domestic purposes. I think it is imperative to make industrial establishments do all in their power to prevent the pollution of the Akaki River.

COPWE REPRESENTATIVES STRESS HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICE-BEARERS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

**ADDIS ABABA (ENA) —** The Addis Ababa *ketena* (zone) COPWE representatives yesterday reminded newly elected office-bearers of trade unions of their responsibilities to live up to expectation and of leading workers on the proper and accurate path.

The *ketena* (zone) COPWE representatives reminded the office-bearers of their responsibilities while closing the *ketena* trade union meetings here.

Comrade Gessit Techane, COPWE representative of *ketena* three, outlined the victories scored through the revolutionary process and the challenge ahead of workers so that the ultimate objective of the revolution would be achieved. He noted that trade unions play an important role at this transitional moment when the country is striving towards the construction of socialism.

Comrade Gessit stressed in particular the part that workers have to play in stepping up economic construction for which members of trade unions have to array themselves for the exercise of their rights and for the attainment of socialism.

Pointing out that the election from the plant to the *ketena* trade union

level has been accomplished successfully in *ketena* three, Comrade Gessit emphasised the high concentration of workers within the *ketena* and consequently the heavy responsibilities entrusted on the office-bearers.

Comrade Gessit assured the office-bearers of the trade unions of the support of COPWE's office in *ketena* three by giving ideological, political and organisational guidance.

Also speaking at the closing ceremony of the *ketena* four trade union meeting, Comrade Aklilu Zerihun, COPWE representative of *ketena* four, said that the election within the *ketena* had been carried out democratically and that the effective participation of workers demonstrates their determination to strengthen and further consolidate the revolution.

Messages of support were voiced at the meetings by representatives of Urban Dwellers' Associations and the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth and Women's Associations

Meanwhile, the task of reorganizing trade unions at the regional level will be carried out beginning May 23 the AETU/AEPA Election Execution

Supreme Committee disclosed here yesterday.

In a statement issued the committee noted that the stage of development attained and experience gained by workers to date attest to their growing and active participation in the electoral process.

The committee pointed out in its statement that the election of office-bearers of regional industrial branch unions will be followed immediately by elections of executive committee members of regional trade unions.

The statement outlined the benefits which the working people derive from the on-going structural and organisational changes underway throughout the country.

The statement noted the opportunities created to strengthen the solidarity of workers' and peasants' associations with other mass organisations. It explained that the struggle being waged by the working people to strengthen their organisation paves the way for lasting freedom, for the enhancement of productivity and for laying a strong foundation for socialism.

The process being followed for the restructuring and reorganisation of peasants' associations would ensure the proper flow of the directives of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE, said the statement.

Equally, the setting up of control committees alongside the formation of workers' organisations increases the participation of the workers in control activities, the statement further said.

The statement enumerates the procedures to be followed to undertake the election of trade unions at the regional level beginning May 23. It specifies the composition of the meetings to convene to form the regional industrial branch unions and of the regional trade union charged with the responsibility of electing office-bearers for the regional trade unions.

The organisation of trade unions at the regional level would be completed on June 2. The statement expressed confidence that the success of the election evidenced up to now would be continued and that the working people would elect competent and qualified comrades to head their unions at the regional level.

CSO: 4700/1345

WEEKLY WRAPUP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 May 82 p 3

[Article by Dereje Balcha in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

The front page of this week's issue of *Serto Ader*, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, contained articles and reportages pertaining to various topical issues. Besides the editorial column that dwelt upon the need for the further intensification of the struggle towards directing trade activities along socialist lines, the paper highlighted the current election of AETU and AEPA office bearers at all levels in accordance with the recently issued Proclamation to Reorganize and Restructure Workers' and Peasants' Associations.

*Serto Ader* pointed out that the assessment being undertaken by the High-level Election Central Committee is aimed at locating weaknesses and strong points of the election process, to draw lessons from the experiences and thereby facilitate the attainment of the ultimate objectives of the Proclamation. In this connection, the organ of the CC of COPWE underlined the significance of the various

directives issued by the Election Central Committee and the efforts being exerted to realize their implementation.

The paper outlined the decisive role the current election of workers' and peasants' association leaders would play in the on-going construction process along socialist lines and to do away with individual enrichment. With this in view, *Serto Ader* carried the views of three candidates for AEPA district offices in Wolmera District, Menagesha Province of Shoa Region. Accordingly, the paper reported the candidates' readiness to genuinely serve the peasant masses without using their offices to satisfy their own individual interests.

**Unwavering Support**

The efforts being exerted to accommodate and improve the life of compatriots returning from the bushes and neighbouring refugee camps after being scattered by the anti-people activities of separatist bandits in Eritrea

Region were editorialized in an issue of the Amharic daily *Addis Zemen*. The paper outlined what the returnees came to understand as regards what they were told by the bandits and the actual situation they found on their return home.

In connection with the condition of the returning compatriots, *Zemen* pointed out that every possible effort is being exerted to heighten their class consciousness and thereby enable them play their due role in the on-going construction process. As regards the activities in the Region to achieve with the objectives of the Multi-Faceted Revolutionary Red Star Campaign, the daily underlined the measures being taken by the Revolutionary Government and COPWE and exposed the futile efforts of anti-unity and anti-people elements to impede the progress of the Campaign.

Finally, *Zemen* stressed the unwavering support of the Ethiopian working masses for the Red Star Campaign and said that the masses are ready to accept the returning compatriots after realising the anti-people stance of the bandits.

### Cultural Renovation

Another issue of the Amharic daily in its Cultural Column dealt with the need for eliminating the lingering feudo-bourgeois cultural practices like undue wastefulness during wedding and mourning occasions. In this connection, the article criticised the views of individuals who claim that "they have the right to do what they want with what is their own," meaning, they can spend their money on whatever they want to.

The article underlined what such expenditures would entail upon the concerned individuals in particular and the society at large. Finally, the paper noted the efforts being exerted in the area of culture since the upsurge of the on-going revolution and stressed that mass organizations and religious institutions have a significant role to play in the campaign underway to do away with retrograde cultural practices.

It was the Multi-Faceted Revolutionary Red Star Campaign in Eritrea Region that held the attention of the editorial column of *Barisa*, the Oromo language weekly. The paper underlined the deep concern of the Revolution to the problem in the region and the steps taken by the Revolutionary Government to seek a lasting solution to the problem. *Barisa* exposed the anti-people activities of the messengers of destruction and said that the launching of the Red Star Campaign with the view to guaranteeing the reigning of peace in the area will enable the masses of the region to play their role in the on-going construction process.

### Decisive Role

In this connection, the Oromo language weekly said that more and more compatriots from the region are returning after having been forced to abandon their homes due to the anti-people activities of the separatist bandits. Finally, *Barisa* stressed that the results achieved in the region under the Red Star Campaign are encouraging to all those who stand alongside the masses, whereas they

are frustrating to the treacherous bandits. For the objectives of the Red Star Campaign to bear fruits, the masses of the region should be on the alert, heighten their awareness and safeguard the gains of the Revolution, *Barisa* concluded.

Highlighting the prospect of the growth and development of Amharic into a tool for the spread of science and technology was a front page news report carried by the Amharic weekly *Yezareitu Ethiopia*. The report underlined the decisive role national languages play in the spread of science and technology among the masses, particularly in developing countries like Ethiopia where a large percentage of the population cannot afford to go to schools to acquire formal education.

The report continued to outline the steps taken by the National Academy of Languages with the view to coining scientific and technological terms in Amharic. The report which cited its source as a bulletin published by the National Academy of Languages underlined the activities of the Academy in laying the foundation to spread science and technology among the working masses.

CSO: 4700/1345

BRIEFS

YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS IN FACTORIES--Asmara (ENA)--Twenty factories and six higher education institutions here yesterday elected members of their Executive and Control Committees and formed basic youth associations in their areas. It is to be recalled that youth associations had been established in the 107 kebeles of the nine Highers recently. Yesterday's election process included the establishment of basic youth associations in several factories and institutes of higher learning where there is a high concentration of youth. The youth nominated and elected candidates for their Executive and the Control Committees after being briefed by COPWE representatives and exchanging views on the subject among themselves. Briefing the participants, the election Executive Committee members delegated by COPWE stressed the need of a youth organization that would help the younger generation pool their manpower resources for the construction of the national economy. The COPWE comrades urged the youth to continue their struggle against the enemies of the revolution by being organized into associations in their localities and factories. They called on the youth to elect genuine candidates and to wage unflinching struggle to enable COPWE achieve its mission. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 May 82 p 8]

NEW ERITREAN PEASANT ASSOCIATIONS--Asmara (ENA)--One hundred and eighty three peasants' associations have been newly established in seven provinces of Eritrea Region since May 9, 1982. The Regional Peasants organ and Agricultural Development Department said that in line with the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Development Campaign, peasants have been newly organized in the provinces of Hamassien, Akele-Guzai, Seria, Key Bahr, Keren, Agordat and Gash Setit. Comrade Kassa Berhe, Deputy Head of the Department, said kebele peasants' associations have been newly established in the following order in the provinces of Serai (66), Hamassien (46), Akele Guzai (30), Agordat (18), Keren (11), Key Bahr (9) and Gash Setit (3) respectively during the period under review. Comrade Berhe pointed out that kebele peasants' association office-bearers have meanwhile been elected through the democratic process as have district representatives. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 May 82 p 1]

COFFEE SEEDLINGS PLANTED--Dilla--Upwards of 139,000 disease-immune coffee seedlings were planted in Gideo province of Sidamo region during the last Ethiopian month alone. The provincial office of the Ministry of Coffee and

Tea Development said the seedlings were planted in four of the districts comprising Gideo. It is to be recalled that the Ministry is making a major effort towards the quantitative and qualitative enhancement of coffee which is for the nation's major foreign currency earning. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 May 82 p 6]

METTU-ALGE ROAD OPEN--Mettu (ENA)--The 54-km. road running from this regional capital of Illubabor to the town of Alge linking four major coffee producing districts was opened to traffic during the week. The 15,000,000 Birr project was jointly undertaken by the governments of Ethiopia and Cuba. The Cuban government supplied 5,000,000 Birr worth of equipment and also provided expertise. A farewell party was given to the 79 Cuban comrades involved in the construction of the road. Comrade Simon Galore, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Illubabor region hailed Cuba's contribution towards the development efforts of the country. Meanwhile, six low-cost houses were constructed in Dega town of Illubabor region at a cost of 6,000 Birr. A kindergarten is also under construction in the district of Dega. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 May 82 p 1]

EASTERN ZONE DISTRIBUTION ACTIVITIES--Dire Dawa (ENA)--The Eastern zone branches of the Ethiopian Domestic Distribution Corporation (EDDC) report having distributed essential commodities worth 38,600,000 Birr during the last Ethiopian fiscal year. EDDC has distribution branches in Dire Dawa, Assebe Teferi, Jijiga, Warder, Kelafo, Degahabour and Gode. The Corporation pays particular attention to the lawlands of the Ogaden which receive through its distribution stations essential commodities. Corrugated iron sheetings are in high demand. Some 200,000 pieces were distributed during the last two months alone. Some of the other commodities distributed in the Eastern zone are thread and yarn, textile fabrics, foodstuff, canvas shoes, tyres and miscellaneous stationery. The goods reach the local communities through their mass organizations or professional unions, which have direct links with EDDC branches. The Corporation has recently constructed a large warehouse for construction materials at a cost of 65,000 Birr and smaller facilities are to be built in Asbe Teferi and Jijiga, according to the area EDDC office. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 May 82 p 1]

DEFENSE SQUAD COURSE COMPLETION--Awassa (ENA)--A total of 246 defence squad members drawn from the 14 kebeles have received certificates last Sunday on successful completion of a two-month ideological and military training courses. Comrade Teferra Endalew, Deputy Administrator of Sidamo region, handed over certificates to the graduating batch in the presence of representatives of mass organizations and government agencies at a ceremony held at the Awassa Junior Agricultural College. Comrade Major Bogale Megen, Awassa town Police Chief, outlined the contents of the course and Comrade Teferra Endalew stressed the tasks of revolutionary defence squad members. Speaking on his part, Comrade Teferra Endalew urged the graduates to serve the masses with commitment and work for the strengthening of mass organizations. He also noted that a defence squad member should arm himself with Marxism-Leninism. Speaking earlier, Comrade Kucha Dewele, Deputy Administrator of the town, thanked mass organizations for their co-operation in

organizing the training course and which he said was the third of its kind.  
[Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 3]

GRAIN QUOTA FULFILLMENT--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The grain purchasing task force of the Agricultural Grain Corporation has fulfilled 80 per cent of its task during the current harvest season. The Corporation announced here yesterday that targets of 109 per cent, 90 per cent, 83 per cent and 64 per cent were attained in Arssi, Gondar, Gojjam and Shoa regions respectively during the period July 1973 E.C. to May 1974 E.C. Quota fulfillments were also reported in Wollo (84 per cent), Woilega (60 per cent), Kaffa (32 per cent), Bale (134 per cent), Sidamo (85 per cent) and Illubabor (10 per cent). The Corporation announced that 80 per cent of the quota allocation was fulfilled during the period under review. The Corporation said 33 per cent of the total purchase was made through peasant service cooperatives. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1345

MAKAYA WRITES ON SPECIAL SMALL BUSINESS FUND

Libreville L'UNION in French 20-21 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Makaya: "What Is What, as I See It"]

[Text] Four years ago the establishment of a special fund for small business was announced. This was an excellent initiative aimed at encouraging our nationals to get into business following the departure of the foreigners.

Time has passed, and I, Makaya, do not hear any more about this famous national fund for business. The problem is that those in charge of this matter are not very communicative. It is as if they were trying to keep this fund a secret, so that only a few would benefit from it.

This is not the first time that the government has taken such an initiative. This is how the Crefoga program for housing came about. In that case the good approach was used of dividing the responsibility into two areas: one the one hand the ministry and on the other the bank. In this way, one knew where to go to obtain needed information. The confusion which arises between the national fund for business and the ministry of administration complicates matters.

This is why I propose separation of these two organizations.

With the goal of seeing more clearly what is what.

9920  
CSO: 4719/838

REGIONAL PARTY OFFICIALS ANALYZE POLICY DEFICIENCIES

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 1 May 82 p 5

[Excerpts] At the end of a 3-day meeting with the committee chairmen and secretaries for the regional party organization, Comrade Tiago Aleluia Lopes, member of the Politburo and the PAIGC permanent secretariat, noted progress in dynamizing party activities throughout the country and urged the leaders present there to remain united and work in coordination to achieve greater efficiency in carrying out tasks. Vasco Cabral of the Politburo and Central Committee permanent secretary opened the meeting and, while he was out of the country for the last 2 days, Tiago Aleluia Lopes chaired the proceedings.

The regional political officials of the party met in Bissau for 3 days and decided to draw up a list of recommendations for the high-level leadership of the PAIGC to make the political activities of the popular masses more vital. The meeting was convened by the Permanent Secretariat of the PAIGC Central Committee, the organization which regional officials complimented because of its efforts to restructure party life in the countryside; at the same time, they reiterated their unswerving loyalty to the path and thought of Amilcar Cabral.

These officials recommended that the high ranking organizations pay more attention to the regional party structures and that there be constant contact between them and the secretary of the central committee. They mentioned the following needs: provide the countryside with means of transportation to allow for the effective growth of party activities, create infrastructures to give greater party representativity and make the operations of the secretary of administration and finances professional to guarantee functioning of the party administrative apparatus.

Leaders Criticized PAIGC Offensive Abroad

The leaders also mentioned the offensive abroad. They felt that even though the PAIGC lost much prestige with other friendly parties and foreign organizations, it should not lessen activity in this area. The unfavorable reactions about the legality of the 14 November realignment adds to a certain apprehension some countries have about Amilcar Cabral's PAIGC.

A discussion followed a brief explanation by Comrade Mario Cabral, member of the Central Committee for Information Matters and Party Propaganda, about the

conclusion of a general communique issued the first day by Comrade Vasco Cabral, the Central Committee permanent secretary, on the activities of that high-level party organ.

The party members gathered together agreed on the need to reinforce party activities at all levels. In their opinion, the shortcomings in publicizing the right image of the PAIGC after 14 November were caused in part because party missions abroad were not regulated. They criticized a certain passivity in diplomatic activity during this event. Therefore, they recommended that the Central Committee study the matter thoroughly and renew contacts and close cooperation with the other progressive parties which are our allies and friends.

#### Peace Means Presence of Justice

One contentious issue debated by the permanent secretariat and the regional political leaders concerned the activities of the rank-and-file people's courts, about which Fidelis de Almada, minister of justice, was concerned and convened the principal supervisors and dynamizing agents of the judicial circuits of the country.

Good or bad, the "tabanca" [farm] courts work. Yet the contentious issue and major concern of justice officials is the lack of coordination and, more specifically that the people's courts and the security and public order forces disagree about areas of authority. At this meeting, it was again publicized that security agents in the countryside seize, judge and even pass sentences on the defendants without the knowledge of the justice department.

Fidelis Cabral de Almada expressed his concern that the tradition of our people's courts, born during the armed struggle, is losing strength in the tabancas. Party organizations are concerned that loss of confidence in the competence of these courts could lead to a loss of confidence in the party to the extent that the courts are, in addition to judicial institutions, bodies with a political basis among the masses. An example was the case of the Tchugue "bolanhas" [biscuits] (Tombali region) ended with the officially recorded sentence passed by the South Judicial Circuit which was purely and simply ignored by the security services when they decided to hold a new trial. Comrade Manuel Nandigna, chairman of the Esdo committee of the Biombo region, called attention to this fact, stating that "peace does not mean merely the absence of war, it is also the presence of justice."

9479  
CSO: 4742/310

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE RADIO COOPERATION--A technical team of two Portuguese Radio Broadcasting employees has been in our country since last Friday to contact Guinean authorities in the Ministry of Information and Culture about repairing the Nhacra central transmitter. During their stay in our country, the two experts will also discuss the prospects for continuing Portuguese technical assistance to the RDN [National Broadcasting] of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The team headed by Mr Americo de Carvalho, a specialist from the Center for Training Portuguese Broadcasting Personnel, held a working session with Comrade Agnelo Regalla, director general of the Ministry of Information and Culture, and the RDN director and visited our broadcasting facilities. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 5 May 82 p. 2] 9479

CSO: 4742/310

COUNTRY PRIDES ITSELF ON 'FIRST-CLASS' ARMY

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2890, 20 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Jean-Michel Stoullig]

[Text] Salima, April 18--Despite the tiny size of its army and police force the southern African state of Malawi appears to have few internal security problems, mainly due to tight government control of its mass organisations.

At the recent passing-out of 35 officers at Salima, in the centre of the country, President Kamuzu Banda, obviously proud of the impeccable march-past he had just witnessed, declared "Our army may be small in relation to our population but it is a first class army".

It is a fact that this small landlocked country of six million inhabitants has an army estimated at only just over 3,000 men equipped with a few dozen light armoured vehicles, a tiny air force of less than 200 men and a "navy" of four launches on Lake Malawi.

To combat any subversion organised inside or outside the country Mr. Banda's Government has a police force about the same size as the army, but it relies equally upon the ruling Malawian Congress Party (MCP) and its related organisations the Young Pioneers, Women's League and the militia, which are well established in every community.

Diplomatic circles reckon that these organisations allow the country's rulers to have effective knowledge of everything that goes on in the towns and villages, to know the problems and aspirations of the people and to make known the wishes of the government.

The Young Pioneers, all volunteers, are deemed capable of helping out the police and party in case of emergency and to act as stewards at demonstrations. But the aim of the organisation is primarily to give practical training to young people, who then return to their villages with a basic knowledge of agronomic science to pass on.

The militia has several hundred members who have benefitted from a short para-military training. They are unarmed.

Army Commander in Chief General M. Khanga asserted at Salima: "There is no chance whatsoever for any rebel to subvert Malawi. The security forces--the army, the police and the Young Pioneers--and the ordinary people in the villages work together. There is not an inch of Malawi that is left unguarded".

Stressing the cooperation between the security forces and the people, President Banda said: "Whatever may be the case in other African countries, the army, the police and the civil service here are the servants of the people and not their masters... They are not here to keep people down".

Malawi's defence policy, as explained by one officer, is not based on a threat from any particular country (it is bordered by Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania and is notable among black southern African states for having relatively close links with South Africa). Any danger, he said, could come from "counter-revolutionaries" or "rebels causing trouble on the borders".

Tanzania still shelters opposition movements to President Banda's highly personal and conservative regime, which have been in exile since 1965. They include the Congress for the Second Republic of former minister Kanyama Chiume and the Malawi Freedom Movement (MAFREMO) of Orton Chirwa, another former minister who was arrested under controversial circumstances last December near the frontier with Zambia.

Malawi insisted that Mr. Chirwa was inside its territory, but other sources said he had been kidnapped from over the border. Despite this, and Malawi's continuing claims on areas of Zambian territory, relations with Lusaka have shown a recent spectacular improvement, culminating in President Kenneth Kaunda's visit to Lilongwe, the Malawian capital, last February.

Diplomatic relations were also established last year with Marxist-Leninist Mozambique, even though South Africa still has diplomatic representation in Malawi and the opposition Socialist League of Malawi of Attati Mpakati was based in Maputo at least until recently.

The renewed links between Lilongwe and Maputo confirm Malawi's reacceptance by the other black states in the region. Though not one of the anti-South African front-line states it hosted in November last year the ministerial meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference of states seeking to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa.

At Salima five Kenyan officer-cadets also passed out, but a foreign presence in Malawi's defence forces is now minimal. The army of the former British colony is based on British practice, but British instructors no longer train it, though its officers still attend the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst.

Members of the air force were also trained in France and West Germany respectively on the use of Puma and Alouette helicopters and Dornier transports, which are mainly used as ambulance aircraft in northern Malawi.

Although pro-Western in outlook Malawi is not looking for greater military cooperation with the West, mainly for reasons of cost. (A.F.P.)

PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF COUNTRY ANALYZED

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English May 82 pp 16-17

[Article by Dr Peter Vale, director of research of the South African Institute of International Affairs: "Its Feet and Its Heart Are a Long Way Apart"]

[Text]

THE story is told of the South African student in a Blantyre bar who announced that he found Malawian politics more oppressive than South Africa's. For this insight, the tale concludes, he spent two weeks in the Blantyre jail.

For South Africans, to step off the plane at Chileka Airport is simultaneously a step into the future — Black majority rule — and into the past — a quaint, pristine society. And the trauma presented by living in a dual time capsule, as it were, engenders a feeling of eeriness about the land of His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, and allows one a certain sympathy with the jailed student.

Like the biblical description, Malawi is in the frontline but not of the frontline. The over-heralded link with South Africa puts Malawi's feet in a place distant from its heart which, as the travel posters declare, is in the middle of Africa. As the Eighties deepen, the challenge facing Banda (or his heirs) is how to prevent complete dismemberment as Southern Africa's polarity grows.

Hastings Banda was a moderately successful London general practitioner when African nationalism beckoned him. After tarrying in Ghana for 3 years, he returned home some thirty years after leaving. In those thirty years he had journeyed to South Africa (legend has it on foot), the States (for a medical degree)

and London. In the interim, he had almost lost his native tongue. To this day he makes speeches in English, using an interpreter.

Banda's prestige and his distance from the nascent Nyasa nationalism made him an ideal compromise candidate for the factions vying for power in the early Sixties. Invited to take control as a temporary stopgap, the Ngwazi had more permanent plans and made a successful transplant from medicine to politics, where he has been for twenty-one years.

Now somewhere between 78 and 85 years old, the Ngwazi sees himself as the

Continent's elder statesman. This is not a view fully shared by his contemporaries — some of whom think they deserve that accolade but most of whom think the South African connection has condemned Banda to limbo.

Looking at the Ngwazi's political style, the elder statesman shades into a Godfather image, for the power of personal patronage has secured Banda's position. However, like the Godfather legend, problems begin to mount as does the old man's age and continuing absence of a visible successor.

In the Sixties and Seventies, Malawi was the darling of all hardnosed economists. The growth rate averaged 6% per annum and agricultural output was sufficient to feed the population and still have some over for export. By last year,

however, the growth rate had slipped to 0.6% and it is still falling. In addition, poor weather conditions and skewed agricultural marketing systems have introduced the spectre of famine, especially in the South. Against this, the population is growing at 3% per annum — almost Africa's highest!

**A**dded to these woes, Malawi faces a faltering balance of payments situation and a burgeoning external debt. Banda's men have responded to this by tightening up fiscal policy, calling on World Bank credit facilities and borrowing on the commercial markets. While the policy makes some short-term sense, the World Bank slapped some tough conditions on their loan and the commercial loans, given high interest rates, are going to be tough to repay.

The general hope seems to be that tobacco will save the deteriorating situation, but here Banda faces some risks. Faced with the need to produce more tobacco, he may have to force peasant farmers off the land and turn it over to more productive estate-type

farming. If not for the Ngwazi, then certainly for his successor, such a strategy is not free of deep political implications.

Peasant farmers are also being squeezed by the control of prices. Although a self-confessed free-market economy, Malawian agriculture suffers from the malady of a local variant of South Africa's Agricultural Monetary Boards. The Malawian species, called ADMARK (Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation), sets the prices payable to peasant farmers. In recent years, these have been vigorously controlled despite

an annual inflation rate of 16%. Not surprisingly, peasant farmers are moving back to the subsistence level and the national food supply situation has worsened.

Despite the growing list of economic problems, no serious immediate challenge faces the Ngwazi. Another well-worn Godfather principle accounts for this, elimination or exile of any rivals.

**I**n March, 1981, a former Minister of Youth and Culture, Gwanda Chakuamba Phiri, was charged with sedition. The list of charges ranged from possessing a copy of the late "To the Point" (banned in

Malawi, difficult as that may be to believe) to possessing a crude pistol. Behind these petty charges was a far more ominous one. It seems that Chakuamba and a friend had organised a secret meeting of a local chapter of the Congress Party. At this meeting, the friend had indicated that Malawi's development would be better directed by men of Chakuamba's calibre. Chakuamba, evidently, failed to slap this seditious notion down. Both men were sentenced to 22 years in jail.

From the early post-independent days Malawian activists have gone into exile and today three such groups, whose views range across a wide ideological spectrum, exist. The youngest, most radical and probably the most active is Lesoma (Socialist League of Malawi) led by Dr Atkati Mpakati. It claims extensive grassroots support and, a year ago, was

implicated in the spreading of subversive pamphlets throughout the countryside. So far, though, Lesoma remains a minor irritant for Banda.

In the exercise of access and patronage, Banda shows the true understanding of Godfather-type politics. In playing this game, the Ngwazi concentrates on Malawi's women. Each year, for example, women who have served the Congress Party well are given a free western-style house as a gift from Banda. This largesse is country-wide so as not to favour one or other group. When the Ngwazi travels abroad his entourage is mainly comprised of women members of the Congress Party. Last year, he simply appointed an additional 13 women to Parliament, making the total number of women 34. In a 128 member Parliament, this probably gives Malawi the highest percentage of women parliamentarians in the world.

The coming years will be extremely interesting ones for Malawi-watchers. There are two intriguing questions: what is the future of the South African connection? And: what happens after Banda?

True to his survival instinct, Banda has operated a pragmatic foreign policy, a cornerstone of which was the link with both the White South and Black Africa. He supported the Portuguese Colonialists and, successively, Ian Smith and Ndabaniingi Sithole whilst keeping his seat at the OAU warm.

Now, in the changing regional situation, Banda's pragmatism shows through. Last year he established Ambassadorial

links with Maputo and exchanged party officials with ZANU PF. He also established diplomatic links with Algeria and appointed a Minister of OAU Affairs.

It was, however, in joining the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC- that the Ngwazi took his most symbolic step away from Pretoria. Malawi will play an active role in that organisation and it has provided Banda with a regular route to meeting old adversaries, Kenneth Kaunda and Julius Nyerere.

Through this step, the central plank of Pretoria's African policy has been shaken. However, shaken is a long way from dislodged and the Pretoria link is likely to continue, although at a lower key, for some time.

For their part, Banda's new friends appear to have welcomed his shifting position. There is a strong case for supposing that their feelings are generated by recognition that the Ngwazi cannot go on forever and that it is better to start dealing now with those who will be his heirs.

And who are these heirs? It is a question without a clear answer. Some say the powerful Kad tamira family will play the role of power broker. Others argue the case of Aleke Banda – one-time crown prince (although no relation) and now in "preventitive detention". Some would argue that only the military could hold the show together – but they, the military, may not be loyal to the Congress Party.

Whichever way the thing turns out, Pretoria's reaction to the changes will be crucial. Meanwhile, the average South African can still visit Malawi and feel the excitement of the dual time capsule. The tale of the student should, however, be in the forefront of the mind of anyone who boards a plane for Chileka.

CSO: 4700/1340

MOSLEM GROUP ACTS ON DIFFERENCES WITH LABOR PARTY

Withdrawal From Alliance

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Moslem Action Committee (CAM) definitely will not be in the alliance with the Labor Party [LP]. That is what LE MAURICIEN was told this morning by Razack Peeroo, minister of labor and one of the principal leaders of the party. The executive committee of the party will meet this afternoon at 1500 hours to rafity this decision, and the CAM leaders will meet the press afterward at 1545 hours to comment on the political situation.

It is probably that the CAM will put up candidates in certain urban and rural districts, particularly in Port Lous, Riviere des Anguilles, La Caverne Phoenix and Savanne-Riviere Noire, where there is a large number of Moslems.

This is the first time since 1959 that the CAM will put up separate candidates in the elections without the benefit of Labor Party support, thus putting an end to a quarter of a century of collaboration that was begun in 1959 by Sir Abdool Razack Mohamed and Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. Several CAM parliamentarians were elected during that period with Laborite votes in the rural regions, notably Messrs Ramjan; Yousouf Mohamed, in Moka military district; Peeroo, in La Caverne Phoenix; Raoulf Bundhun, in Riviere des Aguilles-Souillac; etc. In the past few years, however, the LP, convinced that the Moslem electorate shifting en masse to the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement], seemed less disposed to grant places on the slate to the CAM.

This year, Sir Seewoosagur offered the CAM only four places on the slate in the Port Louis region (including three in Port Louis east), suggesting that the CAM candidates, vis-a-vis the MMM (which received 58 percent of the votes in No 3 district in 1976 compared with the CAM's 28 percent) are trying to make a good showing in order to obtain best-loser seats.

For its part, the CAM was asking for at least seven seats and described Sir Seewoosagur's offer as humiliating to the Moslem community. Relations between the CAM and the LP were also strained after the Libyan affair and

the measures taken by the government against the Libyan embassy. Razack Peeroo, who protested the action taken at that time, was told by the deputy leader of the LP, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, that if he did not like it he could always walk out.

#### Peeroo Resignation

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The minister of labor and industrial relations and head of the Moslem Action Committee (CAM) has decided to resign from the government. This decision, coming 2 months before the end of the incumbent government's term, will be transmitted personally to Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam today by Peeroo himself. Peeroo's decision was motivated by the fact that the Labor Party [LP] is allocating only four places on the slate to the CAM for the 11 June elections instead of the seven requested. The minister also announced that his decision was irrevocable.

In another matter, the CAM executive committee confirmed the break with the LP-GF [Francois Group]-RPL [expansion unknown] alliance (yesterday's LE MAURICIEN) because of the disagreement on the number of places on the slate requested by the CAM. However, the CAM is ready to reconsider its position in the event its demands are met by the LP.

While awaiting possible developments, the CAM will assemble its executive committee next Sunday to act on the following matters: CAM participation in the upcoming general elections and the presentation of a CAM slate at the elections or a slate in alliance with another party. The CAM executive committee stressed that any election alliance with the parties making up the anti-MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement]-PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] is ruled out.

At the meeting of the CAM executive committee, it was informed of the results of the negotiations that had taken place the day before with the LP and also of Peeroo's decision to resign from the government. As for negotiations with the LP, Peeroo said: "We brought out the fact that since Mauritius is a multiracial country it was necessary to have ethnic representation in parliament and that all parties should be vigilant to ensure ethnic balance." He feels that the LP's refusal to give the CAM seven places on the slate is a violation of the rights of an important Mauritian community. "We withdrew from the alliance; however, if the LP wishes to review its positions, " said Peeroo, who was surrounded by the members of his executive committee, "it is free to do so. As far as we are concerned, however, we emphasize that under current conditions there is no question of our remaining in the alliance."

In other comments on the subject of the distribution of places on the slate, the CAM found "inconceivable" and "unrealistic" the fact that the Labor Party had accepted two candidates from the Francois Group, Paul Chong Leung and Kamil Ramoly, to offer to the electorate of the second district of Port Louis, although these two candidates for election in

December 1976, in the same district, had received only 3,202 and 2,900 votes, respectively, compared with 5,520 and 5,384 votes for the CAM candidates, A. Aubdool and Sulliman Bhayat, who finished fourth and fifth. The CAM is convinced it can win in this district, as it has been able to recover its traditional electorate, he said.

Razack Peeroo's Letter [published in English]

Dear Prime Minister,

In view of the unreasonable attitude of the Labour Party towards the CAM, I have no other alternative than to tender my resignation as Minister of Labour and Industrial Relations.

I avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for the confidence you have put in me. I can assure you, I have fulfilled my responsibility to the best of my ability and in the best interest of our country.

Please, convey my warm regards to my colleagues of the Cabinet.

I remain,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(A.R. Peeroo)

#### Decision on Election Participation

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 26 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] The Moslem Action Committee [CAM], during yesterday's meeting of its executive committee, decided to take part in the upcoming popular elections. That is what L'EXPRESS was told yesterday by R. Bundhun, one of CAM's leaders, shortly after the meeting. He added that the party intends to present a slate of 15 candidates. These candidates probably will be selected between now and Monday. Bundhun also said that the CAM proposes to make contact with certain political parties to eventually form an election alliance with these parties. The parties involved are the Mauritian Democratic Union, the Mauritian Islamic Party and the Mauritian Social Democratic Party. Bundhun added that a CAM member had been expelled for having engaged in certain negotiations with another political party.

8143  
CSO: 4719/911

MOZAMBIQUE

SPANISH FIRM TO DELIVER NEW COASTAL CARGO SHIPS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 May 82 p 12

[Text] Two coastal ships recently purchased by NABIQUE from EURO-MAR, the Spanish ship building firm, will be turned over to representatives of the Mozambican Government next week in Madrid, according to a source in the DNTMF [National Administration for Maritime and River Transportation] who spoke with our editorial staff. Together the two vessels cost \$2,575,000 (approximately 5.27 Million meticais).

A delegation from our country headed by Adamo Valy, who is both national director of maritime and river transportation and of the NAVIQUE company, is leaving today for Spain to represent the Mozambican Government at the ceremony where the two ships will be turned over.

According to the DNTMF source, the relative delay in delivering the two freighters was due to financial questions which were solved by the banks intervening in the ship transaction process.

The ships will be handed over to the representatives of the Mozambican Government in a two-stage process: first, the purchase and sales documents will be signed taking care of the business matters and second, the flag of the People's Republic of Mozambique will be hoisted on the two ships.

The same source added that the two newly acquired cargo ships will be used for shipping along our coast and can call at any Mozambican port.

The ships will be turned over at the docks to permit a final inspection and then they will leave in turn for the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Average travel time is somewhere between 20 and 25 days. Each of the two ships can transport approximately 1,200 tons of various kinds of cargo.

On their voyage to Mozambique, the two vessels will carry various types of cargo currently held in Spain. However, the two ships may take on freight in Spanish or Portuguese ports, all depending on the location of cargo at present.

Built in 1977, the two ships have the following specifications: 71.5 meters long, 11.4 meters wide; they draw 4 meters and travel at an average speed of 11.5 knots.

The two ships will be named "N'Guri" and "Rio Lugenda" respectively. The name "N'Guri" is linked to the lake of the same name where a rice growing developmental project is being implemented. It is located in the Macomia district, Cabo Delgado Province.

The captain and another Mozambican officer have been in Spain for several days. Additional Mozambican sailors will leave Maputo next week to join them.

9479

CSO: 4742/310

HOLIDAY GOODS SHORTAGE COINCIDENCE QUESTIONED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 May 82 p 12

[Commentary by Abel Faife: "Coincidence"]

[Excerpt] For some time now it has been an unfortunate tradition that a shortage of goods occurs during holidays in our city. It is almost unbelievable but this is the truth. With an irony and satirical spirit which only the popular mind can create, some people have already commented: "There is a shortage of goods because the holidays are approaching."

The champion, the national record holder in this matter of serious shortages of products before holidays is Sogere.

For at least 4 years here when 25 June, the end of the year or any other holiday nears, unusual situations occur with great restrictions on the provisioning of beverages--beer and cold drinks. Either the machines break down, there is the annual closing for maintenance or there is a shortage of water, acid or something! No policing intention motivates me but I repeat that it is curious that these situations happen just before holidays.

Today we celebrate 1 May. Yet people have nothing to drink in the taverns, bars and restaurants. No beer or cold drinks were distributed.

The closing of the former 2M paralyzed things for a week. The former Laurentina has a container shortage because breakdowns have shut the respective plant for a month.

I believed--at least it was so in other years--when the holidays passed, the situation would return to normal in a week. Beer and cold drinks--whose production increased greatly this year, reaching record levels--would flood the market.

This matter raises questions: could it be that the machinery at the former 2M just waited for the approach of 1 May to break down? As for the container plant, even taking into consideration our technological deficiencies as an underdeveloped nation, our slipshod industry, was it not possible to repair the breakdown in 1 month?

Technically, I detect nothing in these matters. Yet overall, it seems to me that there are too many suspicious coincidences since they almost always occur before holidays.

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN RELIEF DONATION--The people of the Hungarian People's Republic gave drought victims in the People's Republic of Mozambique a sizeable quantity of goods. According to a note from that socialist country's embassy in Maputo sent to our newspaper office, the Hungarian Red Cross will send the contribution to our country. Four first-aid and recovery kits, tents, blankets, medicines and vitamins will be provided. The donation will arrive in Maputo this month. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 May 82 p 12] 9479

CSO: 4742/310

DEMOCRATIC TURNHALLE ALLIANCE FACES NEW COMPETITION

NDC Leader Pictured As Imposter

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 22 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] The fact that Master Mburumba Kerina is an opportunist is the last thing we would call a secret here in South-West Africa and the fact that in addition he is a character whom nobody likes as an ally is no more of a secret.

If anyone from the ranks of the South-West tries to join up with Kerina that person must be no more than a politically drowning individual.

He was with SWAPO, but is no longer welcome there; he was with PROSWA, but he will certainly not be reinstated; he went to court the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] parties, but one after the other they pushed him aside and ultimately left him on the proverbial shelf.

His efforts to make the Namibia Patriotic Coalition (NPC) an election front against the DTA in 1978 failed miserably. Incidentally the biggest history ever made by the NPC was an act of plagiarism by having a painting of artist Denis Murphy reproduced on a poster.

Moreover, this man has a bad name in the South-West, because he pretended to be a professor...something which he has never been anywhere. Using this false mask, today he is actually posing as that through his book (Namibia--The Making of a Nation) recently published and advertised as having been written by him as "Professor Mburumba Kerina."

In a press statement by himself and Mr Johannes Kuruaihe's Namibia Democratic Coalition (NDC) (Kerina's most recent political home), the book was even referred to as "the first book on Namibia, written by a Namibian."

By presenting himself as such he testifies that he is either completely ignorant of any other material or that he is a liar, because that is a sheer falsehood.

With this as a background it would not surprise anybody in the South-West to hear that Kerina is going around abroad with stories that the Namibia

Democratic Coalition enjoys majority support on the part of the South-West's population.

Kerina and his "coalition" have set a record in this instance, because they lied as they never lied before in the political history of the South-West.

Internally very few people, if any at all, know of such a Kerina-Kuruaihe coalition. The name of this organization pops up off and on in the press (mostly when a press statement is made), but otherwise nobody knows that this thing exists. However, abroad, the story is apparently known to some extent, because the argument of the propaganda sounds so good:

"The coalition is a moderate front with two highly competent leaders--Kerina, who knows international politics on the tip of his fingers, and Johannes Kuruaihe who is a very well-known internal politician. Moreover, several black and white leaders picked them out from the Constitutional Assembly and from the DTA. All of this has now led to its becoming the only other moderate front which has received majority support from the population. The NDC is thus in the favorable position of now being the only moderate front which can beat SWAPO."

Greater nonsense than this cannot be conceived and those who believe this are completely uninformed on the political situation in the South-West.

First of all, ever since 1980 the South-West has no longer had a constitutional assembly, but rather the National Assembly which is a full fledged parliament having legislative and executive authority (with the exception of a few functions which are still being managed by South Africa).

Secondly: No picking of people from the National Assembly could be of any benefit to the Kerina coalition. The whites who have withdrawn could not care less about Kerina and company. These whites are: Werner Neef, who has joined ranks with Peter Kalangula, and Attorney Sarel Becker whose supporters would rather give Kerina poison than support. The few blacks, who are no longer with the DTA, have never wanted to have anything to do with Kerina.

Thirdly: Nobody would support an organization which is not known, or nobody is aware that it exists.

Thus Kerina's efforts abroad to create the impression that his coalition has the majority of Namibians behind him is aimed simply at pulling the wool over somebody's eyes for the purpose of obtaining support abroad, a support which he does not have at home. Of course this all has to do with the obtainment of funds! So this is the reason for this bit of political fiction.

#### Preaching What DTA Practices

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 23 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] Recently we have had a few things to say about the so-called Namibia Democratic Coalition; however, it has become necessary to further expose this

organization and its leader "professor" Mburumba Kerina, and the propaganda talks they carry on abroad, for what they are.

Earlier this month this Mr Kerina delivered a speech before the "New World Forum" in Washington. It is clear that through this most recent effort Kerina is attempting to sell his own faint-hearted Namibia Democratic Coalition to the world at a price which he himself will set. He is doing this under the cloak of an analysis of the South-West problem.

A wooing of the West's Contact Group, discrediting the DTA, promoting the NDC as the "new Messiah" and a large measure of ignorance ran like a golden thread through the "analysis" of a man who soon found that the atmosphere was too hot for him in the South-West.

How shortsighted Kerina actually is became clearly apparent from the statement he made that "the DTA is oppressive and racist in its composition as well as in its economic program for the country."

He also went on to say that the DTA's suppression is aimed at its perpetuation, but that it will lead to its fall. The DTA is apparently also propagating the suppression of the black man, the bantustans and the likes of these on the one side of the apartheid wall, while on the other side it has made cosmetic changes to deceive the black man. At the same time he then got around to the "unique solution" of his organization by saying that the NDC is pressing for independence, a non-racist democracy, equality, political and economic powersharing.

Can you imagine?

One could easily make the mistake of assuming that this speech was delivered at the UN in 1970. Our friend Kerina is clearly uninformed on the changes which the DTA has made since then, underestimated the knowledge of his listeners abroad or, to put it mildly, is willfully shortsighted.

All these wonderful things that he would like to see for the people of the South-West have been realized through the DTA so long ago that they are no longer something to be talked about.

He went on to say that his organization wants to bring about freedom of speech, of the press, of religion and equality before justice.

On whose back is he riding? It is about time he gets to know the facts if he does not want to end up in the same trail abroad as he did here in the past.

So far in its course the DTA has broken the bulwark of apartheid and debasing legislations and it has eliminated it. It has even established the highest measure of freedom, namely, the right of each inhabitant to have a voice in the country's government. It is the very accomplishment of these things which the proverbial yardstick of self-justification of armed struggle has plucked from under the feet of an organization such as SWAPO. From that point on, and already for quite a while, the path which has been followed is one of collaboration and negotiations.

It really seems that the NDC will have to stretch its legs in order to keep up with the developments in the South-West. In the process the NDC keeps on stumbling. This is clearly attested in its address in Washington in which its leader said: "Although our adversaries have all the advantages and have a headstart in the race for political power in Namibia, we are certain the victory is on our side."

A political organization like the DTA did not gain its advantage, and kept it for the past 5 years, by going abroad to gossip. It gained it by bringing about changes in the country for the benefit of all the nation.

Well then, how can it be that an organization, which according to Mr Kerina, is committing repressing racism, has been able to build up this real advantage over an organization such as the NDC--something which Mr Kerina himself admits? And moreover, how can it be that the "oppressed masses" overwhelmingly chose the DTA above any other front or party in 1978? It has been said all too often in the past and it must be said again to people like Kerina: Peace, freedom and success, such as the DTA has lived up to and propagated in the South-West during its existence, have a very important connection with the one thing that forms a permanent bulwark against the Russian supported forces--namely: mutual trust. The time when black and white could not get together has already long been past.

Mr Kerina is so out of touch with these things that he is likely to say that the so-called bantustans have now been converted to "provinces" in order to trick the black man. A voice over one's own affairs is exactly a thing begun by this government which was created for the eleven different national groups in the South-West. From there a voice at a national level is exercised by the central government where the entire population once again exercises a voice through representation.

In the past this voice was the greatest thing desired by the black man in the South-West. Mr Kerina's criticism, on the other hand, can only point to one motive and that is...to work for his own advantage and not for the advantage of his own people. This can also indicate that he would have less antagonism if, on the other hand, he were to become a part of our process.

But he is not a part of it and is making no contributions so that he could become a part of it...no, not with those little offices full of followers... which he does not have here in the South-West!

7964  
CSO: 4701/64

NAMIBIA

RUMOR OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DISSOLUTION WORRIES DR AFRICA

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 23 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Enhana--If Mr Danie Hough wants to keep his credibility as administrator general of South-West Africa/Namibia then it behooves him to deny publicly that he has raised the possibility of dissolving the National Assembly and the Ministerial Council with certain politicians outside the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance].

Dr B. J. Africa, vice chairman of the Ministerial Council and deputy president of the DTA, at a meeting here in Ovambo, 12 kilometers south of the Angolan border, was reacting to certain rumors now being circulated in Windhoek.

According to the rumors Mr Hough made a promise to Kosie Pretorius, Justus Garoeb and Hans Diergaard that he would dissolve the Ministerial Council and the National Assembly if they could see to it that the second level governments get more support.

Thereafter he would reconstitute the National Assembly with predominant representation in accordance with the second level distribution.

At the meeting, which was attended by 370 people more or less, Dr Africa said that he does not wish to say that the administrator general has actually said that, but he is worried about such rumors.

"I do not wish to say that the administrator general said that, but I would welcome if he would deny this in public."

As for the criticism which is so often flung at the DTA Dr Africa asked that people realize that the DTA cannot completely rule the country, because the region is still under the control of South Africa through the administrator general.

Dr Africa said: "We and the people of Namibia expect the administrator general to first look after the interests of Namibia before he looks at his own interests. The fact that South Africa has stated that the people of the country must choose their own leaders and even resolve their problems means that there may not be any slighting from the administrator general."

He added that, as the ruling party, the DTA requires that there be no internal meddling in the affairs of the people of Namibia, even if this comes from the UN, the OAU and South Africa as well.

The meeting at Eenhana which was also addressed by Minister Tara Imbili is the first of a series which will continue next week in which members of the Ministerial Council will be addressing the people of Ovambo.

7964  
CSO: 4701/64

## NONETHNIC NAMIBIANS NEED ACCOMMODATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 May 82 p 1

[Text]

**STATE machinery must be created to accommodate non-ethnic Namibians, a leading member of the ruling DTA said yesterday.**

Speaking in the National Assembly, DTA Head Committee member Mr Piet Junius called for new Central Government machinery to serve the interests of Namibians who do not want to be classified into ethnic groups.

"There is no place at present for those who want to be only Namibians and who do not want to be classified otherwise. I feel it is our duty to accommodate them somewhere," Mr Junius said.

"These people should be looked after by the Central Government and I appeal to the Government to fill this growing vacuum," he continued.

Mr Junius argued that there was a serious flaw in the existing three-tier constitutional system in the Territory in that there were people whose interests were not looked after, to their satisfaction.

Referring to the Territory's interim constitution AG 8, Mr Junius said there was dissatisfaction with it since its inception in 1980.

He said however, "It is not necessary to abolish AG 8. We must leave the option to those who want to be coupled to a particular ethnic authority.

"For those who do not want to resort to any second-tier authority, but who want only to be Namibians, machinery must be put in motion."

Mr Junius emphasised that he was not pleading for a 12th population group to be created or another second-tier authority to take care of them.

"They are by definition not a 12th group because they are either dissatisfied with representative authorities or they do not identify with any particular ethnic authority," he said.

### A HOME

There was a need to "make a home" for people rejecting ethnic classification within the interim State apparatus because the growing discontent serves to strengthen Swapo support in the Territory.

A start had already been made with non-ethnic institutions, according to Mr Junius.

He named the Central Government's Academy for Tertiary Education and the new CDM-sponsored open high school in Windhoek at which any Namibian wanting to further his education could go.

"But it is necessary to serve other needs too", he added.

According to Mr Junius there were people who had refused to enter their name into one of the 11 ethnic categories when applying for identification documents. They had instead described themselves as "Namibians" on the forms, and were subsequently classified as such.

DTA pressure against forced ethnic classification as provided for in AG 8 began mounting after it became a public issue last year.

Several persons had tried unsuccessfully to change their ethnic classification on identity cards issued to them by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower.

This led to a small public outcry against the "12th population group hoax" after it emerged that AG 8 did not provide for an open choice to the Territory's inhabitants when registering for identification purposes.

Mr Junius said the official recognition of a residual category of non-ethnic Namibians and the implementation of administrative machinery for all the needs of such people was in line with DTA policy.

STATE FINANCES IN REASONABLE SHAPE, CLAIMS MUDGE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 May 82 p 4

[Text]

ON BALANCE, the state of the public sector's finances are not too bad, according to Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge.

In his Budget speech in the National Assembly earlier this week, he pointed out that negative rates of growth in the various economic sectors bar fishing over the past 12 months, with the resulting increase in the SWA Government's dependence on outside loans, the Territory's debt load was not as heavy as made out by some people.

Whereas Namibia's GDP showed a real growth rate of 1,8 percent last year compared with a one percent decline in 1980, last year's positive performance was due mainly to the major contribution to the GDP by the public sector spending, which rose by 42,1 percent last year.

If this contribution is excluded, Mr Mudge pointed out, the country's GDP would have registered a three percent drop.

The agricultural and mining sectors registered real declines of 11,3 and 12,4 percent last year, with

Mr Harry Oppenheimer quoted by Mr Mudge as describing the past year as the worst he had experienced since he entered business 50 years ago.

The fishing sector showed a remarkable 52,9 percent growth in 1981 — the first in years. However, in absolute terms this is still far below the peak performances of this sector 10 years ago, before the collapse of the pelagic industry.

The present growth is centred mainly in the white fish branch.

INCREASE

Also surprising in Mr Mudge's speech was the disclosure that after declines of 6,1 and 1,4 percent in 1979 and 1980, the manufacturing industry showed an increase of 2,5 percent last year.

Construction and commercial activities showed growths of 15,3 and 10,1 percent in 1981, while the transport and communications sectors stood still.

Mr Mudge went on to point out that last year's inflation rate for Namibia of 14,8 percent was followed by 14,9 for the first quarter of this year which included a 27 percent increase in the price of foot-stuffs.

On the SA fiscal and foreign exchange connection Mr Mudge said: "In terms of the present transitional arrangement with SA regarding customs and excise and SWA's de facto participation in the arrangements of the Rand monetary area, the Government (of SWA) has very limited fiscal and monetary discretion. With regard to those sources of revenue where fiscal discretion does exist (personal and general sales tax) the close economic ties with SA and the accompanying mobility of factors of production make it next to impossible to levy higher tax rates or levies than SA. The same applies to government expenditure especially the payment of salaries in the public sector. It is clear that the results of achieved by the budget and other economic measures are to a large extent determined by measures initiated in SA.

One also has to take cognisance of the fact that measures that need to be implemented in SA might not be in the best interest of SWA."

The need to borrow R50m more than originally estimated was mainly the result of the sharp drop in

diamond revenue to the State, said Mr. Mudge.

Revenue before loans estimated for the 1982/3 year amounts to R660 m, of which R460 m is the Territory's own, and balance of R200 m a SA grant.

Own revenue this year is R56m (10,5 percent) less than last year.

Besides the collapse in diamond revenue, revenue from companies outside mining is expected to decrease by R4 m from R24 m last year.

SURVEY

Mr Mudge also announced that following a request by the SA Government, the Territory's Bureau for Development Coordination and Statistics is to initiate a survey aimed at collecting more specific figures on SWA's imports so that future calculations of Namibia's share from the customs and excise pool can be placed on a more scientific basis.

After announcing the five percent company tax and 10 percent personal income tax levies imposed as from June and March respectively this year as part of the measures to diminish the Budget shortfall, Mr Mudge provided

the consolation that the current maximum effective marginal rates of tax in SA are 46,2 and 52,5 percent for companies and individuals, compared with the significantly lower 42 and 42,9 percent in SWA after the new surcharges.

Total shortfall before loans according to the new Budget is R209 m or 15,8 percent of the GDP, Mr Mudge pointed out.

That of course is taking the shortfall after SA's R200m grant has been added to revenue.

#### DOUBLES

Without that grant the shortfall before loans doubles to R410 m.

This raised the percentage to 33,4.

"There needn't be any fear at present that SWA public debt getting out of hand", Mr Mudge assured, however.

He compared the Territory's accumulated debt on March 31 this year of 19,7 percent of GDP with SA's corresponding 33 percent.

Mr Mudge then described Namibia's growing public debt since 1979 in terms of public expenditure from borrowed funds.

These had increased from R35 m in 1979/80 to R170 m the next year and then to R180 m for the current year as estimated in the latest Budget.

The table alongside shows the worsening state of Namibia's public financing arrangements. It estimates that Namibia is increasing its national debt as a proportion of GDP twice as fast as the growth in the GDP itself.

#### NAMIBIA'S WORSENING FINANCIAL DILEMMA — FROM 1981/2 TO 1982/3. (Figures for the previous budget year in brackets)

Budget total (Rm)	870	(888)
Own Revenue (%)	54,7	(57,8)
Shortfall (Rm)	410	(374)
SA Grants (%)	23,8	(28,6)
Loans Expended (Rm)	180	(170)
Loans (%)	21,4	(19,1)
GDP Previous Year (Rb)	1,35	(1,33)
Loans % of GDP	13,3	(12,8)
Shortfall % GDP	30,4	(28,2)
% Growth GDP	1,48	
% Growth National Debt as % of GDP	3,75	

PRESENT ORDER DOOMED, BUSINESS LEADERS TOLD

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 May 82 p 19

[Text]

**BUSINESSMEN**  
should accept that the present order in Namibia was doomed and prepare themselves for the future dispensation, according to Mr Moses Katjiuongua, Swantu President.

Mr Katjiuongua was speaking at the congress of the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry this week, when he encouraged businessmen to "accept the inevitability of political change here and to prepare yourselves for the alternatives."

He also said changes should be made in present business philosophy and practice "to accommodate the expectations of the future. The present colonial relationship between Namibia and SA" would have to be changed, he warned.

"Namibia is not only a political colonial dependency of SA, but the

economic relationship is also colonial in that it exhibits all the elements of the world wide known centre-periphery relationship.

"It should always be borne in mind that the crucial question for any nation is to break or limit to the minimum its political and economic dependency on any other nation.", he said.

The path to political and economic decolonisation would have to be tackled with the resolve to protect national resources from "heartless exploiters", and to keep "all major economic and political decisions within the borders of Namibia", he added.

The fundamental problem of the Namibian political environment, he said, was the struggle over the quality, not the principle of Namibian independence.

"Patriotic Namibians, that is, the anti-status quo

forces, will not settle for a neo-colonial half loaf of bread but want the whole thing."

Turning to the role of small business, he called on small businessmen to "raise your level of ambition." He said this sector would have to help fill the gaps likely to be left by people leaving after independence. They should become manufacturers, industrialists, engineers, technologists and miners.

He warned mining companies could risk "expulsion or confiscation" if they did not spread the benefits of their operations inside the country. Namibians really interested in change were not only interested in the attitude of the mining companies to the present system or improvements of wages and employment conditions, "but also extends to the role of Namibia and Namibians in those establishments."

CSO: 4700/1346

MAXIMUM NAMIBIANIZATION OF LABOR FORCE SOUGHT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 May 82 p 1

[Text]

**A DTA member of the Ministers' Council yesterday called for Government intervention to ensure the maximum Namibianisation of the country's labour force throughout the private sector.**

Speaking during the Budget debate in the National Assembly, Mr Gregor Tibinyane said it was unacceptable that expatriates were recruited for work which Namibians could easily do, given adequate training.

He called for the soonest implementation of a national in-service training scheme on a national scale which would prepare Namibian employees to take over higher posts in the companies they worked for.

"It is time that our employees were given the right to train for more skilled work". Mr Tibinyane said.

He also attacked the practice amongst some employers who imported unskilled from neighbouring Botswana, Angola and SA because those recruits

offered their labour for cheaper wages. These outsiders were taking over the job opportunities of Namibians.

"It is time the State stands up to correct this," said Mr Tibinyane.

According to Mr Tibinyane there were too many unskilled Namibian employees filling unproductive posts. Instead, Namibians should be prepared to take over the jobs of expatriates now working in the Territory.

He suggested that an ad-hoc committee be appointed urgently to look into the matter, conduct thorough research and devise a co-ordinated programme before

implementing a national in-service training scheme throughout the private sector.

The aim of such a scheme, which should run continuously and on a national scale, would be to use the existing private sector labour force with the greatest possible efficiency "for the benefit of all".

Research had to identify priorities for such a project and be directed towards the effective deployment of local manpower.

Mr Tibinyane said: "The aim is not to create more job opportunities but the most efficient use of our available manpower".

Management in every company should realise its responsibility in this regard, and move ahead spontaneously with the realisation of this goal, in compliance with the interim Government's recommendations.

Mr Tibinyane admitted that there was at present a

strong need to import skills because of the shortage in the country.

But the shortage of skilled and the abundance of unskilled labour in the Territory made the continued recruitment of both skilled and unskilled workers unacceptable.

CSO: 4700/1346

## ETHNIC AUTHORITIES WILL FEEL BUDGET PINCH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 May 82 p 3

[Text]

**THE expenditure of only two Central Government departments show a substantial increase in the 1982/3 Budget while the expenditures of four have been cut.**

Speaking during his Budget speech in the National Assembly yesterday, Chairman of the Ministers' Council Mr Dirk Mudge said the Departments of Civic Affairs and Manpower and National Education "show a meaningful and real increase" while the amounts voted for the Departments of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Nature Conservation, National Health and Welfare and Transport "are actually being cut."

According to Mr Mudge this indicates the scope of the financial dilemma in which the Territory's Government finances appear at present.

These cuts in absolute departmental expenditure lie alongside across the board cuts in most capital projects, which were have shelved, except in the case of "those projects with utmost priority", Mr Mudge added.

Mr Mudge warned that the cuts would be strongly felt by the 10 ethnic authorities who relied on Central Government grants for 75 percent of their funds.

In addition to the amount for capital expenditure allocated to the second-tier authorities collectively (R58m), a total of R153m is voted for current expenditure amongst the second-tier authorities.

Another R2,2m is voted for the Administration of the Bushmen which resorts directly under the Central Government.

The collective vote to nine ethnic authorities excluding the Baster and Bushmen Administrations this year totals R211m as

against R223m last year. This drop excludes the effect of inflation on the purchasing power of those funds.

The allocation of Central Government grants to ethnic authorities to supplement their own resources (based mainly on personal income tax) is effected in a new way this year, according to a formula contained in a memorandum tabled with the Budget.

In terms of this formula, the Central Government makes an annual statutory contribution to the current expenditure accounts of each ethnic authority.

Central Government aid to ethnic authorities' capital expenditure is allocated on the merits of each project applied for by an ethnic authority.

The financing of capital projects on the second tier by the Central Government is backed by the retention of full control of such finances by the

Department of Finance at all times.

On the current expenditure side, however, the Central Government makes statutory contributions to four votes — Education, Health, Social Pensions and Administration.

The amounts voted to each authority for each function is calculated on a per capita basis — number of pupils for education, ethnic group population for health and administration, and number of pensioners for pensions.

The per capita amounts which are the same across the board for all ethnic groups are this year R225 for education, R36,69 for health, R600 for pensions, and R13,90 for administration.

For a total population (excluding the Bushmen and the Basters) of 1 009 900, a collective amount of R153 266 is therefore voted as the Central Government's statutory grant to the second tier.

CSO: 4700/1346

## CDA SPELLS OUT ITS POLICY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 May 82 p 4

[Text]

THE newly-formed Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice (CDA) led by Owambo Executive Chairman Mr Peter Kalangula is preparing for a possible early election in Namibia.

Addressing a news conference in Windhoek this week, Mr Kalangula said his party would participate in any national election whether it achieved only limited outside recognition or not.

"We will not be excluded from any election even with limited recognition, but it remains our desire to negotiate for a full and final settlement", he said.

Explaining his party's standpoint Mr Kalangula said the CDA would take part in any election "because it might lead to something to be used."

He added that the DTA had exploited the Owambo vote in the 1978 elections in which the Alliance swept to power in the National Assembly promulgated with legislative powers shortly afterwards.

"The DTA no longer represents the people of Owambo. The DTA no longer has the right to

speak in the name of the people of Owambo. Considering that the Owambo people are half the population of Namibia the DTA can no longer speak, negotiate, agree or disagree on behalf of at least half of the people of Namibia", Mr Kalangula said.

Although only an election in Owambo would prove which party had the strongest support, Mr Kalangula said it should now be taken into account that 51 of the 58 members of the Owambo Legislative Assembly no longer supported the DTA.

These leaders had played a "tremendous" rôle during the 1978 election, in winning the Owambo vote for the Alliance, according to Mr Kalangula.

He continued: "We do not believe that an informed person who really knows the conditions in Owambo and has followed the latest events closely, is still prepared to argue the point whether the DTA has the majority support.

"On account of the attendances of recent meetings in Owambo I can safely say that the vast majority of the people of Owambo, whether they are CDA or belong to any

other party, are once and for all through with this ethnic division of the DTA.

"I hope that the financial, business agricultural sectors of our community and all those who concern themselves with the Namibia question should take note", he added.

### JUSTICE

The CDA was going to do "full justice" to the different cultural and language groups "when we are the government, by establishing a ministry of cultural co-operation and understanding. The CDA stood for English as the official language in Namibia, Mr Kalangula said.

Asked on the progress in the CDA's negotiations with Mr Justus Garoëb's ruling Damara Council on the second tier, Mr Werner Neef, a leading party official, said "a marked hesitancy of becoming one party" was encountered by the CDA.

Mr Neef went on to say that a stage had been reached in the negotiations where "we are close to the limits of our patience because things can happen very quickly in this country and we must get ready."

He was referring to the prospects for an election at short notice.

Mr Neef continued by saying that the CDA would present its constitution which was almost finalised, to the people throughout the country, rather than devote all its efforts at negotiating mergers with other leaders.

Mr Kalangula explained his retention of the Chairmanship of the Owambo ethnic Administration alongside his rejection of ethnic government, for "practical and necessary reasons"

### BASE

"This is a base from which to operate", he said.

He said the retention of the Owambo Administration was necessary to keep the gains the Owambo people had achieved so far.

Mr Neef added the CDA would not support a political step backwards by joining other parties such as Aktur in calling for the disbandment of all ethnic authorities and placing full powers back with the AG.

The CDA stood for a strong central Namibian

government with limited powers delegated to people did not want to provincial administrations. He stressed the Owambo

These provincial governments would be delimited on practical administrative and economic grounds and not along ethnic lines, Mr Neef explained.

The CDA considered this the best way to gain

the Owambo people's rightful place in the

"Until now the Owambo vote has been used without the Owambo people getting their rightful place," Mr Kalangula said.

country's people and for that reason the CDA was considering ways to delimit the proposed provincial governments in a manner that would allay the fears

on the non-Owambo people of Namibia.

The CDA would participate in an election for the Owambo Administration but would not call for such an election to demonstrate its strength, Mr Kalangula said.

CSO: 4700/1346

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

POPULATION FIGURES--The population of SWA has been revealed officially for the first time in a Bill introduced in the National Assembly in Windhoek. The figure of 1,009,900 was determined during the census conducted in the Territory in May last year. The latest data indicate that, since the previous census in May 1970, the population has increased by 247,716. According to the latest census the number of people in each population group is: Owambos 516,600; Kavangos 98,000; Hereros 77,600; Damaras 76,800; Whites 75,600; Namas 49,700; Coloureds 43,500; Caprivians 39,500; Basters 25,800 and Tswanas 6,800.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 May 82 p 1]

WRAPS OFF 'KOEVOET' UNIT--The South African Police Force had lifted the veil of secrecy off the activities of a special counter-insurgency task force which had been operating against Swapo terrorists in Owambo for the past three years. Last year the unit killed 511 terrorists for the loss of 12 of its own men. So far this year, 120 terrorists have been killed, and the unit has lost five men. The unit has also captured vast quantities of Soviet-made weapons. Recently, the unit, in conjunction with the Security Forces, was responsible for tracking down Swapo terrorists who infiltrated the Tsumeb area in the Territory. The unit's Commanding Officer, Brigadier Hans Dreyer, has said that about nine of the approximately 70 terrorists who moved into the Tsumeb area are still on the loose. The unit has killed 18 of the infiltrators. Members of the unit normally operate only in Owambo. The Security Forces take over in operations across the border.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 May 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1346

#### IDA APPROVES FOREST DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRIAL CREDITS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] On 8 April, the International Development Association (IDA) approved credits to Niger for forest and industrial development projects.

IDA approved for Niger two 8.8 million special drawing rights (SDR) credits, or \$10.1 million, and 14 million SDR, or \$16 million, to finance, respectively, a second forest project and an industrial development project.

##### Forestry

The first project, totaling \$16.8 million (including the contributions of the FNI [not further identified] and of other backers), is to provide for improved supplies of firewood, services, shrub fodder and other secondary forest products to rural and urban populations.

The project will help the rural population set up small tree nurseries to supply rural forest plantations at the individual or family level. It also is to provide for the continued maintenance of 760 hectares of dry forest plantations created through an earlier project that had benefited from IDA assistance and for the creation of 750 hectares of rubber tree plantations for the production of gum arabic, an invaluable source of monetary income.

The project will also provide for the maintenance of 240 hectares of irrigated forest plantations created through the earlier project. In addition, it will help the farmers in the irrigated perimeter areas develop 200 hectares of forest plantations on land where no crops can be grown. Training and research facilities will also be built as well.

The project will be financed jointly by the Central Fund of Economic Cooperation (\$3.6 million) and the Aid and Cooperation Fund (\$1.6 million).

##### Industrial Development

The \$16-million credit will be used primarily to establish a \$12-million credit line to aid the Development Bank of the Republic of Niger; this is to finance productive investments in the small and medium size business sectors.

The remainder of the credit will provide for the contribution of technical assistance to the BDRN (Development Bank of the Republic of Niger) and to two other agencies responsible for the financing, promotion and training of Nigerian entrepreneurs.

Through this credit, the BDRN will be able to finance investments outside of the agricultural and mining sectors. The Office for the Promotion of Nigerian Enterprises (OPEN) will be encouraged to help Nigerian entrepreneurs. Crafts people will also be able to perfect their technique with the support of CMAN (Arts Professions Center of Niger).

One portion of the credit is to be used for the contribution of financial aid to OPEN.

The total cost of the project, including participation of the BDRN, Nigerian businesses and the Nigerian Government, is estimated at \$19.5 million. It will be carried out by the BDRN, OPEN and CMAN.

9927  
CSO: 4719/879

KOUNTCHE ADDRESSES MEETING OF MILITARY, ECONOMIC CADRES

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 23 Apr 82 p 2

[Article: "Conference of Cadres Presided Over by Head of State"]

[Excerpts] The head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, presided over a conference of cadres (executives) at the National Assembly at 10:00 o'clock yesterday morning.

Present at the conference were members of the CMS (Supreme Military Council), the government officers of the National Armed Forces, authorities and executives from the different ministries and representatives of joint economy corporations and socioprofessional associations.

In his introduction, the head of state developed five principal points: the pause we will observe in 1983, the economic situation, security, the intrigues of certain nostalgic persons and merchants' problems.

In reference to the first point, the president of the CMS said that the year 1983 will be the year of the pause, the year to consolidate our assets. The head of state added that the pause is needed so that we can build new momentum.

In the area of rural development, the goal we have set ourselves is the development of 1,000 hectares per year. For the head of state, this is quite sufficient, because even at the present stage we face problems caused by the insufficiency in quality and quantity of the training staff at hydroagricultural developments. The head of state indicated that to improve the situation, the number of technicians should be increased and their contribution enhanced.

Continuing along the same lines of thought, Col Seyni Kountche spoke of the opening up of our country.

Despite the limited means at its disposal, Niger has worked very hard, he stressed, within the framework of its domestic and foreign development. Thus, during the last few years, important projects such as the Uranium Road have been started, and others are to be completed, notably the Niamey-Filingue-Tahoua section, Zinder-Coure, Zinder-Agadez, etc.

In the face of all these achievements, the president of the CMS stressed the importance of concentrating on maintenance. For it does no good to build roads if they cannot be properly maintained.

In the telecommunications field, President Kountche noted the automation of our domestic and foreign telephone network and our television coverage.

All these works have been excessively costly for our country, and this is why Col Seyni Kountche was anxious to squarely confront the executives with their responsibilities for maintaining this jewel which has been placed at their disposal.

So that this important work of consolidating our assets will proceed successfully, the head of state called the attention of the participants in the conference of cadres to the need to restructure our various services, to bring in new blood in certain areas of leadership and to provide greater vitality to certain services by placing them under the charge of young people with a sense of responsibility and patriotism. The CMS's concern, he recalled, has always been to instill a sense of responsibility in the young.

Then calling to mind the national and international economic situation, the head of state said that the construction sector has undergone some slowdown in our country. This will certainly make problems for small and medium-sized businesses. A study will be made of the situation of these businesses so that they can continue their activities and avoid massive worker layoffs. Nonetheless, we have to show realism and wisdom.

As for large businesses, the problem does not exist because they have projects to complete, such as the SONARA, BDRN and CNSS apartment buildings, etc. At any rate, the head of state concluded, the pause does not mean a complete halt.

Still speaking of the economic situation, the president of the CMS dwelt on the situation of the departments of Zinder, Maradi, Diffa and Tahoua, which are experiencing a difficult period with the measures taken by the Nigerian authorities to deal with the economic difficulties this country is going through. President Kountche expressed the desire to see the merchants in these departments organize to deal with this situation.

Speaking about working the land and the measure he announced on 14 April--that is, freeing Saturday morning for civil servants to engage in rural work, President Kountche noted the great importance we give to food self-sufficiency. We must produce and help our farmer parents to produce more, he emphasized.

Taking up the security question, the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, stressed the fact that since 1979 our country's security has ceased to be a topic for discussion because of the fear of displeasing certain people. Once again, he added, we can be sure that we are not making a mistake by insisting on security. The facts are there. In this light, President

Kountche asked Nigerians to redouble their vigilance. He asked foreigners to continue to keep out of our domestic affairs and to respect our laws.

President Kountche then recalled intrigues on the part of some Nigerians living outside the country and of some Nigerians living in Niger who are nostalgic for a bygone past.

To the former, President Kountche said that they are followed regularly. To the latter, he indicated that the FAN (Niger Armed Forces) will not hesitate to act to put an end to their intrigues. Niger, he emphasized, will never be divided, and the territory's defense is the business of the National Armed Forces.

Regarding the question of the Zinder debate on the Nigerian School, President Kountche indicated that the final document had been turned over to the state for study. Decisions will of course be made in the interest of the Nigerian School and the nation.

Addressing himself to the merchants, the head of state first indicated to them that the great market will be rebuilt. He then asked them to stop certain scandalous practices, put an end to ill feeling and adapt to the demands of modern trade by avoiding, notably, participation in several activities simultaneously.

Following this introduction, Minister Annou Mahamane and Secretary of State for the Interior Amadou Fiti Maiga took their turns at the podium to translate the head of state's speech into Hausa and Djerma.

9927  
CSO: 4719/879

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER DISCUSSES NATION'S AFRICAN POLICY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by A. Madougou: "Niger's African Policy"]

[Excerpts] Niger's African policy is committed primarily to respect for good-neighbor relations, strengthening African unity, and membership in all the economic integration organizations, both regional and subregional.

This is how Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, summarized our country's African policy during the discussion meeting he led at the Youth and Culture House in Tachan-Fakarey on Friday.

Daouda Diallo went on to say that in the present world where discussion of a country's foreign policy often gets round to affirming its allegiance to one or another bloc, by contrast Niger, as a sovereign state, tries to make its own interests the focus of its policy. The minister deplored the fact that, long after independence, some countries' relations with their former colonial power are still stronger than those with their neighbors. Niger, on the other hand, believes that good relations with neighbors come first and this is why there are several joint commissions linking our country to each of its neighbors.

In addition to good-neighbor relations, all Africans clearly aspire above all to achievement of African unity, which has been so delayed. Their common past is one factor which makes unity necessary, but there is also the current economic situation (the countries share virtually the same problems) which makes it appear imperative that Africans pool their resources and forge a chain of solidarity to overcome the problems of underdevelopment.

On the other hand, one cannot deny that colonialism left us with borders, and even as we fervently call for African unity it cannot be ignored that the existence of our states is an objective fact and that we each have a profound national sentiment. Yet it is still true that Africans as a whole remain committed to the ideal of African unity.

Niger believes that the natural extension of African unity is unity with the Arab World. The heads of state and government met in 1977 in Cairo to establish the bases for a fruitful cooperation, and an Arab-African meeting

in the near future in Dakar will have the same objective. These two groups are in similar circumstances, and therefore must be in solidarity for the struggle. Like Africa, the Arab World is simultaneously striving for liberation and development. The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation concluded his introductory statement by speaking about a number of areas of conflict in Africa, conflicts which dangerously threaten the OAU.

The audience then asked a number of questions. Someone asked about Niger's specific position on the Western Sahara issue. The minister explained that Niger had walked out of the hall in Addis Ababa because it disapproved of the manner in which the Saharan Democratic African Republic has been admitted to the OAU. There may be an article in the charter stating that a territory can be admitted if it receives more than the majority of 26 out of 50 votes, but, as Morocco argued, this rule only applies to a free and sovereign state, otherwise a two-thirds majority is required. Niger thus believed that in accordance with the Moroccan argument the POLISARIO could not be admitted. Niger continues to believe that it is up to the Saharan people to express their will on the issue through a referendum. On the Chad issue, the minister recognized that there has been a great deal of shilly-shallying and interference which has inflamed the conflict.

On the Senegalese intervention in Gambia, he pointed out that it was carried out on the basis of an agreement between the two countries and must be viewed in the light of the geographic location of Gambia.

In regard to the value of a nonaggression agreement for defense, he replied that if all countries were committed to an agreement that they must not commit aggression, a great step would have been taken in the search for peace.

Discussing, finally, the effectiveness of the OAU, the minister said that even if the organization has had some failures, the fact remains that it is the only organization in the world that annually unites around the table some 50 heads of state and, twice a year, the foreign ministers of a whole continent.

9920  
CSO: 4719/838

ARBI STRESSES NEED FOR SECURITY OF OFFICIAL BUILDINGS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6 Apr 82 p 3

["Arbi's Views" column]

[Text] When I hear the radio so often talk at length about vigilance and national security, sometimes I say to myself: These reporters go to excess. For the Nigeriens are a peaceful people who have nothing to fear from anyone: they are sheltered from everything. I tell myself this, and it reassures me, although our nonchalance, our easy way of life, and our excessive confidence do sometimes worry me.

However, ever since last Sunday I have decided that the radio is right: vigilance is necessary and must be the concern of every citizen. Let me explain briefly:

On Sunday morning, at about 1130, my boss sent me to one of the major ministries to pick up a document which a high ministry official had left for us with the building guard. I wandered around for more than a quarter of an hour inside and outside the office building: there was no guard or watchman.

I thus returned to inform my boss who was waiting for me at the office although it was Sunday; and do you know what happened?

I ran into a couple of blond tourists who explained in elementary English that they were looking for bathrooms.

Do you understand? A couple of foreign "tourists" holding hands in a large public place at 1100 on a Sunday looking for the "little room"?

I wondered who had given them the idea, and particularly how they had managed to get into an official office building which is supposed to be guarded night and day. Explanation: There also, on that day, was neither a guard nor a watchman. He had probably gone as usual to a neighboring office to gossip with his colleagues.

Thus, all the guards and watchmen of our official buildings must be told straight out: Just because our ministries are public services does not mean that they have to be accessible to the public at large around-the-clock.

If tourists can gain access right into the corridors of our ministries, and even on Sunday, this means that anyone from anywhere could enter to do anything.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REALIGNMENT OF PARTIES

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 11, 26 May 82 pp 7-8

[Article: "Nigeria: the Realignment Waltz"]

[Text]

President Shagari's offer of pardon to Odumegwu Ojukwu has overshadowed the withdrawal by Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim of his *Great Nigeria Peoples Party* (GNPP) from the newly formed *Progressive Parties Alliance* (PPA).

If Ojukwu does judge the time right to return to Nigeria, and we hear that he has sold his business interests in the Ivory Coast and may shortly make a reconnaissance visit to Lagos and the eastern states, he could be a major catalyst in opposition politics. Among the alternatives open to him if he does return are 1) to join the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN). If he does not want to take a backstage seat, he would then be bound to compete with vice-president Alex Ekwueme, whose influence in Ojukwu's home ground is overriding. 2) Attempt to replace Nnamdi Azikiwe ("Zik") as leader of the *Nigeria Peoples Party* (NPP). Whatever the outcome, it would likely split the NPP so much that Imo or Anambra states would fall to the NPN in next year's elections. (We will examine Ojukwu's options more fully in the next issue).

The galvanising of possible realignments continues in the wake of Waziri Ibrahim's "defection" from PPA, of which he was a founder member. A businessman, who in his own words regards politics as a "very serious hobby", he must have realised that the GNPP was too seriously split to allow him to stay in business as a politician without NPN help. As it is, the rebellious Mahmud Waziri wing of the GNPP had already decided to explore the possibility of a merger with the NPP. The rump of the GNPP, which Waziri Ibrahim was backing, supported its two state governors in their desire to associate themselves with

the other "progressive" opposition governors. Recently, however, it has become increasingly likely that the governor of Gongola State, **Abubakar Barde**, will be challenged during next year's elections by an NPN candidate, probably the former army chief of staff, Gen. **Theophilus Yakubu Danjuma**. This is one state which the NPN might well win in 1983. The GNPP leader may also have been influenced by his recent meeting with Shagari to discuss the creation of more states in Nigeria.

For all practical purposes, therefore, the GNPP looks like losing its identity. The two governors and their supporters, including a number of prominent politicians, might try to form a party of their own or they might join the *Progressive Peoples Party* (PPP), a body which overlaps the PPA, and which sought registration recently. The interim national chairman of the PPP is Dr. **Basil Nnanna Ukegbu**, who resigned from the GNPP because it opposed a merger between the four members of the PPA before 1983. Another leading GNPP figure, **Ara Noibi**, Lagos State chairman of the party, also resigned and is expected to join the PPP. But otherwise the PPP has attracted little support, apart from generalised statements of goodwill from a number of PPA leaders. The UPN in particular has disassociated itself from the new party — which still has to be approved by *Fedeco*. UPN politicians point out that the PPA is only an alliance of separate parties which will cooperate by putting up the most likely winner in each constituency in the hope that votes will not be split.

Some NPP leaders, particularly Governor **Sam Mbakwe** of Imo State, have suggested that the PPP has been formed to provide an electoral platform for people like the PRP governor of Kano State, **Abubakar Rimi**. The *Peoples Revolutionary Party* (PRP) is also split, into the radical Imoudou faction, to which Rimi belongs, and the original **Aminu Kano**-led party. Last year *Fedeco* refused recognition to the Imoudou faction, despite the fact that it had more representatives in the various legislatures than the Aminu Kano party. Mbakwe says somewhat maliciously that Rimi is welcome to contest next year's election on an NPP platform, should the Imoudou faction fail to gain recognition. Leading PRP figures — including the national publicity secretary of the Imoudou faction — have denied any connection with the formation of the PPP. Rimi has painted himself into a corner with his insistence on ideological principles; as a result he could not contemplate a merger with less committed parties for the sake of convenience, although an electoral alliance is clearly acceptable.

The common front has also deepened rifts within the NPP. An important group, the self-styled Tactical Committee, led by Senator Nathaniel Anah, is opposed to any suggestion of an alliance with other parties to the left. The Tactical Committee has already called for the expulsion of all NPP leaders,

including Azikiwe ("Zik"), who attend PPA meetings. There are rumours that the Anah group will soon cross over to the NPN, and in this respect it is interesting that it counts among its members Senator Simon Ojukwu, a relative of the former Biafran leader. The name of Dr. Michael Okpara, the former premier of the old Eastern Region, has also been associated with the Tactical Committee. At the beginning of May, Senator Uba Ahmed, who is close to the NPN, said that the federal government would "respect the wishes of the majority of Ibos...without Ojukwu, the Ibos are yet to find a genuine leader." Zik, he claimed, had "not provided the kind of leadership the Ibos are looking for".

Although an opposition front was clearly on the cards, its viability seemed so dubious that the ruling party dismissed the prospect. For instance, Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, Shagari's adviser on political affairs, said that Zik and Obafemi Awolowo (leader of the *Unity Party of Nigeria* — UPN) were "compulsively incompatible". The rivalry between the two men spans the whole of Nigeria's post-independence history. Even when the PPA was about to be formed, NPP leaders such as Governor Mbakwe said they would stay in such an alliance only if Zik became its leader. UPN governors, on their part, were equally outspoken about their desire to see Awolowo as PPA presidential candidate in 1983. (Awolowo, aged 73, is four years younger than Zik). But now it seems that Zik has found a way out of the difficulty of who is to be boss. He is proposing to amend the constitution away from the present system with its "dictatorial implications" and revert to a modified parliamentary system in which power would be shared between president and prime minister. Awolowo responded positively, but seems to regard himself as the senior partner, judging from his vision (in a written reply to Zik) of "a partnership in which you will be the nation's guide, philosopher and friend, and I its chief servant".

CSO: 4700/1343

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT, POLITICIANS TO CUT SALARY BY ONE-EIGHTH

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2897, 14 May 82 p 14

[Text] Lagos, May 12--President Shehu Shagari and other politicians will cut their salaries by one eighth as an austerity move to help combat Nigeria's economic crisis.

The move, announced yesterday in a letter to the Senate, will be effective April 1.

The President said that he, his Vice-President, Ministers, and special assistants and advisors, would all be hit by the salary cuts.

He suggested that parliamentarians should consider following suit and that civil servants' pay cheques might soon be chopped back.

The April 1 cuts, which would affect salaries and fringe benefits, were needed in order "to revamp the country's dwindling economy", the President said, three weeks after presenting a bill to give him additional powers to deal with Nigeria's ailing economy.

Yesterday, the Senate debated a bill calling for a 10 per cent cut in politicians' salaries, and recently two state governors ordered a five-per cent reduction in their own salaries. The President also called for a five per cent cut in the overseas travel allowances of Ministers, special assistants and other political office holders. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1342

SHAGARI COULD SUFFER FATE OF MOSSADEQ, ALLENDE

London ARABIA in English No 9, May 82 p 72

[Article by Javed Ansari in the column "Economics Opinion": "Outflanking the Oil Majors"]

[Text]

Remember Mosadegh? Remember Allende? Nigeria's Al-Haj Shehu Shagari may soon share their fate. The oil majors have fired the first shots in their battle against his regime.

The case of Mosadegh is particularly instructive. The Iranian government's decision to nationalise the oil industry in 1951 was countered by oligopolistic collusion among the oil majors. These firms dominated the market for oil and for petroleum products. They saw to it that Iranian oil would not be purchased. Oil revenues would plummet. Mosadegh's refusal to accept US tutelage in return for a lifting of the transnationals' embargo ensured his regime's collapse. The Shah returned and the Iranian government accepted the formation of a consortium to lift, refine and distribute oil.

Throughout the next 20 years, this consortium effectively dominated the country's oil industry. In 1973, the Iranian National Oil Company took 100 per cent control of the industry, but its dependence on the majors as a source of information and technology and as an outlet for international sales did not diminish significantly until the overthrow of the Shah.

Today, the oil majors have mounted an offensive against Nigeria. Its oil exports have been drastically reduced over the last month. Output has dropped from 1.2m bpd to around 830,000 barrels. Oil revenues have declined by as much as 30 per cent during the last six months. The oil majors have mounted a well planned and finely orchestrated campaign to force Nigeria to abandon its commitment to

the Opec price structure agreed at the March meeting in Vienna.

Why Nigeria? Unlike the Iran of the early 1950s, Nigeria has a "moderate" government basically in tune with the West African strategies of the USA and the EEC. Some people argue that these governments can be persuaded to lay a restraining hand on the transnationals, which are after all dispensable instruments in the foreign policy armoury of the "home" countries. A destabilising of West Africa's leading moderate regime may have unsavoury political implications for the western powers.

However, these powers are unlikely to restrain their transnationals this time. The transnationals have chosen Nigeria as their first victim in the current oil price war, but clearly they are interested in much bigger game. The real target is Opec itself.

Even since its formation, Opec has played an important part in improving the bargaining position of the producer countries in the world petroleum markets. Its carefully prepared studies and negotiations have facilitated a steady consolidation of the position of the producer countries within the oil industry. It has been a zealous guardian of the interests of these countries and has been instrumental in achieving ordered structural change in an industry which had been an imperialist enclave since the beginning of this century.

The transnationals have been seeking to destroy Opec ever since its inception. Until

1964, they ignored its existence and avoided any direct negotiations. They have often voiced the opinion that Opec should be a "forum" organisation and an advisory information agency. Today, they see an opportunity to break up Opec - the only successful producers' association non-western countries have been able to create and sustain this century.

The oil majors have thus deliberately embarked upon a policy of massive de-stocking. They hope that this policy will force the smaller and weaker oil exporters - Nigeria, Algeria, Iraq, Iran, Indonesia and Venezuela - to abandon the Opec price structure and submit to their pressure. Victory over Nigeria is thus an important first step in the re-establishment of imperialist relations of production and exchange within the world oil industry.

There are two levels at which the transnationals' attack can be contained. First, there must be a commitment on the part of the Opec membership to stand by their price structure and to create an institutional framework - preferably within the organisation - for the automatic compensation of members with severe balance of payments deficits by those with large capital account surpluses.

It is most important that a "compensatory" mechanism of this sort be created within a functional and non-political organisation such as Opec and that relatively rigid rules are applied to identify compensation needs and the disbursement of funds. Despite the tech-

nical difficulties and economic strains, the EEC's common agriculture policy has been functional since at least 1968. There is no reason why an automatic compensatory facility cannot be established within Opec.

Secondly, there is a need to look closely at the transnationals operating in the oil-exporting countries and to identify fully the form and level of interaction between subsidiaries producing different petroleum products and derivatives. There is a need to study the integration of the world's petrochemical industry with industries which use its finished products as major production inputs.

These investigations should enable us to understand better the process of transfer pricing and so obtain a clearer view of the "international division of labour" which the petroleum and petrochemical transnationals want to create. Perhaps then, we will be able to see why the oil majors have been so reluctant to help Saudi Arabia and some other oil producers in establishing an export oriented petrochemical industry. Such a study could also provide useful insights into the type of task expansion which can make Opec an effective bargainer and price setter in the markets for a large range of petroleum and petrochemical products.

Expanding Opec's role, increasing its organisational autonomy and strengthening its ability to implement its policies by exercising arbitration powers among its membership must constitute an important element in a strategy to outflank the oil transnationals.

CSO: 4700/1341

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

PRESS CENSORSHIP SAID NEEDED--Lagos, May 13--Nigeria's National Assembly has endorsed the need for press censorship during future elections in the country. The move followed a decision of a joint conference of the National Assembly on an electoral bill which approved the setting up of a national advisory council on Federal Government-owned mass media organisations. A new clause was inserted in an electoral bill by the House of Representatives to the effect that the press would be monitored three months before elections and one month after. The national advisory council, according to the joint conference, should allow programmes on political activities to appear on the radio and television networks to ensure a free and fair election. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2897, 14 May 82 p 15]

LEGISLATORS: RECOGNIZE ISRAEL--About 105 legislators backed a proposal from opposition member Mr. E. C. Ebo calling on President Shagari "to do all within his power to persuade all other members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to recognise Israel, as soon as possible". Debate on the motion was suspended to allow signatures in support of it to be registered. There have been several calls for Nigerian recognition of Israel over the last few weeks, many of them coming from Christians in this largely Moslem country who wish to make pilgrimages to Israel. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3381, 24 May 82 p 1425]

BULGARIA AIDS BAUCHI STATE--The Vice-president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mrs. Drazha Valeheva, has said in Bauchi that Bulgaria would exploit all possible means to assist Bauchi in its technological development. Mrs. Valeheva, who was leading a six-man delegation of Bulgarian parliamentarians on a visit to the Bauchi legislature, said that her country was happy with the hospitality being accorded Bulgarians resident in Nigeria. She said that they were in Nigeria to see the progress Nigeria was making in building the new Federal capital at Abuja, with a view to assessing how the Bulgarian Government could contribute. Mrs. Valeheva said that the Bulgarian Government had already trained hundreds of Nigerians in various technological fields and that about 750 Nigerians, 50 of whom were from Bauchi State, were currently studying in Bulgaria. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3381, 24 May 82 p 1426]

CSO: 4700/1344

SOUTH AFRICA

REACTIONS TO, COMMENTS ON PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL'S PROPOSALS

Proposals Not Dictatorial

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Presidential Council Proposals Do Not Place SA on the Road to Dictatorship"]

[Text] Recommendations made by the Presidential Council's Constitutional Committee relative to a president with executive powers do not place South Africa [SA] on the road to dictatorship. The necessary curbs and counter-weights -- the largest of which will be parliament itself -- will be included in a new constitution if the proposals are accepted by the government.

This was the reaction yesterday of Dr Denis Worrall, chairman of the Constitutional Committee, to criticism from various sources to the effect that the powers which the committee wants to give the president are too far-reaching.

Certain limitations will certainly be placed on the executive state president, among which:

- That he will be dependent on parliament, as it is currently made up, but also as it may possibly be reformed, for approval of laws and of the budget;
- That he will be dependent on parliament for policy approval -- and the committee anticipates that the policy function of parliament will actually be widened;
- That the current practices relative to motions of no-confidence and censure will be written into the constitution, and that it would be possible to force the prime minister, cabinet or individual ministers to resign; and
- That the president could be placed in a state of accusation (impeachment).

Basic Aspect

Dr Worrall said that the committee anticipates that parliament will be reformed and become much more complicated. A committee system will provide the necessary balance.

It is nonsense to say that what is being proposed is a dictatorial system. Arbitrary powers are a basic aspect of a dictatorship -- and the president will definitely not have these. The principle that the president can be impeached will be written into the constitution.

Dr Worrall noted that to say that the idea of a non-parliamentary executive president is a deviation from South African traditions is not true. The presidential system and traditions have greatly evolved over the years. This was the case in the former South African Republic and in the Freestate Republic, which had a successful and effective presidential government system.

#### Departure

Furthermore, the role of the prime minister as part of the parliamentary government in South Africa has expanded tremendously over the years -- in concert with the development of the Westminster system elsewhere in the world. The Westminster system was originally called a parliamentary government, and later a cabinet government. Today there is a tendency to call it a prime ministerial government.

Hence, it would be wrong to think that the establishment of an executive president represents a drastic departure from the current system.

Dr Worrall said that the reactions to the proposals, which have already been received, are interesting and encouraging. The first report of the Constitutional Committee will be discussed next week in the Presidential Council and details will be provided which will throw more light on the recommendations.

#### Possible Dictatorial Powers Checked

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 May 82 p 3

[Article: "Dictatorial Powers Will Be Turned Aside"]

[Text]. Yesterday, near Stellenbosch, Dr Willie van Niekerk, chairman of the Presidential Council's Committee on Community Relations, said that mechanisms will be written into the constitution which will exorcise people's fear about possible dictatorial powers for the proposed president.

During a celebration of Republic Day in the locality of Nooitgedacht, he said that it must be made very clear that the recommendations from the Presidential Council do not include the writing of the constitution. In the writing stage, certain mechanisms will be built in which will prevent the development of a dictatorial administration. Dr Van Niekerk noted that during the 21st celebration of the Republic, one should recall the formidable contributions made by the Afrikaners to the development of a stable government in South Africa.

"It is my hope, and I am confident that the year 1982 will be recorded in history as the year in which the Afrikaners took another major historic step by taking the coloreds and the Indians along with them in the development of a great future for everyone."

"The realization of this and the ultimate establishment of a confederal distribution with the blacks must become the biggest challenge for South Africa in the eighties."

## Daring

Dr Van Niekerk said that the establishment of the Presidential Council was an historic development in itself. The daring shown by Prime Minister P.W. Botha and by the government in bringing this about should be admired.

There is outspoken admiration about this among politicians from overseas. Mostly they have been told that the establishment of the council represented a political risk, which would only be chanced by someone who stands for dynamic change.

## Golden Opportunity for Afrikaners

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 May 82 p 3

[Article: "Presidential Council Proposals Offer Golden Opportunity to Afrikaners"]

[Text] The idea of absolute vertical separatism fails when measured against the reality of only one fatherland for whites, coloreds and Indians, said Dr Willie van Niekerk, chairman of the Committee for Community Relations, yesterday before the Presidential Council.

During discussion of the report on local and regional government, Dr Van Niekerk stated that small colored communities cannot be forced into a separate local government for the sake of vertical separatism. It would after all be unthinkable that, at the second level, there should be 24 provincial councils and that each council should have authority over its own territory for whites and coloreds.

The Afrikaners have a proud record of building and fighting, but they have also always moved dynamically forward. The proposals offer the Afrikaners an opportunity once again to build dynamically. He knows that the Afrikaners will accept the challenge. Then a new and dynamic South Africa will come into being.

Dr Jurgens Weidemann, member of the Committee of Economic Affairs, noted that if the proposals are accepted, then the coloreds and the Indians will acquire rights which the blacks have had for years. The 11 million blacks outside the national states have long had the rights which will be given to the coloreds and the Indians as a result of these proposals.

The impression should not be created that the blacks are being excluded and that a new form of discrimination will be created. He feels ashamed with regard to the coloreds and the Indians when he thinks about the enormous progress made by the blacks. Dr J.M. van Ossegen noted that whites, and especially Afrikaners, know how unstoppable nationalism is; therefore they should respect this feeling in other national groups.

## Provincial Council Plans Studied

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 May 1982 p 3

[Article: "Presidential Council Plan for Provincial Councils Carefully Scrutinized"]

[Text] Yesterday, the possible elimination or reform of provincial councils was back in the spotlight in the Presidential Council.

Since Wednesday, when the debate concerning local and regional government began, various speakers have voiced strong views on the subject.

The Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee have recommended that in the new constitutional scheme, the four provinces be divided into eight new regions, and in this respect two alternative plans for the future of provincial councils have been introduced. One of the plans provides for the elimination of those councils and the appointment of members of an executive committee, while the other plan advocates mixed, elected provincial councils.

### Keeping

Dr Willie van Niekerk, chairman of the Committee for Community Relations, said that the elected councils would have regulatory powers over matters which have been depoliticized. People will never be satisfied if there is not someone to whom they can complain about their weak fathers. The election of coloreds on separate election lists cannot be unacceptable to most whites.

Mr Willem Dempsey also pleaded for keeping the provincial system. He believes in a maximum devolution of power, coupled with effective decision making authority at lower levels. There will have to be a serious examination of the authority exercised by the central administration. The central government should not try to do more than what is absolutely necessary.

Provincial governments have been in existence for so long that it is not easy to destroy them. In addition, the Presidential Council should not try to do too much at one time. "We should not meddle with it now."

Local administrations very much need the provincial authority, and their abolition will create a void at the local level.

Mr Thys van Lingen noted that, when in 1971 the provincial councils lost their taxation authority, they became legislative bodies which are merely rubber stamps.

The disadvantages of the plan for mixed, elected councils are greater than in the case of the other plan. He has no objections to representation for coloreds and Indians, but one should be on one's guard against creating expectations which could ultimately not be met. People could expect that the line must be extended from the third to the first government level. The other plan is better.

## Frustration

Mr Tony Hickman said that he has problems with both of the models which have been proposed. Provincial council members and members of parliament will resist the abolition, because the members of parliament will have so much more work. If the councils are maintained, but are increased to eight, then the historic symbolism will also be lost. Representation could also create problems in the future.

He believes that more thought should be given to the matter. A message should not be sent on to the effect that the provincial councils will be gradually abolished.

Dr Paul Viljoen said that elected councils which have lost their legislative authority, will lead to serious frustration. A compromise must be sought and members should be elected directly.

## Challenge to Other Leaders

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 May 82 p 3

[Article: "Presidential Council Reports, a Challenge to Other Leaders"]

[Text] Politics has now become the art of the necessary -- and this is where the challenge lies for the government, said Dr Denis Worrall, chairman of the Presidential Council's Constitutional Committee, yesterday.

He participated in the debate in the Presidential Council on the recommendations concerning local and regional government, and said that politics always remains an art and that this is its magic. Generally speaking, politics is the art of the possible, but sometimes, like now, it is the art of the necessary.

The Presidential Council reports are at the same time a challenge to the leaders of other communities. They should carefully study them now, because there have been many opportunities in the constitutional area which have been allowed to slip between our fingers in recent years. One of these was the Black Council, which was rejected. If this council had become a reality, then "we would have negotiated with them."

Dr Worrall noted that the reactions so far have been very encouraging. The boycotters said at least that it met the minimum demands of coloreds and Indians -- and this means that we have gone even further than that minimum.

When it started to become clear what the nature of the study of local and regional government would be, it became rapidly clear from the reactions that the country is more than ready for a thorough review of the local government system. The report which has now seen the light, deals with all important aspects of local government.

The committee involved found that in South Africa, as in most West European countries, there is a tendency to decentralization. What is striking about the report before the Presidential Council is that it is not ideological in

the South African context. It is not moulded in the ideology of race relations.

In a strong sense it is color blind and more advanced than the social realities of the day. The report can be implemented in a new social reality and in any anticipated situation.

Reform at the local government level should be seen in terms of the whole constitutional system. The recommendations relative to local government could be made only after a picture of the whole constitutional system had been developed.

#### Only One No

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 May 82 p 3

[Article: "Only One Said No"]

[Text] The celebrated and historic first constitutional report of the Presidential Council on local and regional government, was adopted yesterday by the Presidential Council with only one negative vote, that of Mr Fanie Herman.

A loud "yes" resounded when Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, chairman of the Presidential Council, asked all those in favor of the report to say "yes," and those against "no." Mr Herman raised his hand and said "no."

"With this historic debate, the first significant step has been taken on the road to a better future for everyone in South Africa," stated Dr Schalk van der Merwe, chairman of the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee in his reply.

Two weeks after having been handed to the state president, this report must be brought before the House of Assembly, provided that it is still in session.

#### Overwhelming Positive Response

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 May 82 p 3

[Article by Jacques van Wyk: "Large Yes for Presidential Council Report"]

[Text] With a chorus of yesses, the Report on Local and Regional Government Systems was adopted yesterday in the Presidential Council. There was only one no -- that of Mr Fanie Herman.

Thus, a first significant step has been taken on the road to a better allocation for everyone in South Africa, to use the final words of Dr Schalk van der Merwe.

This report was the joint product of two committees -- the Committee for Economic Affairs, with Dr Van der Merwe as chairman, and the Constitutional Committee under the chairmanship of Dr Denis Worrall.

A modest Dr Worrall stated that the Committee for Economic Affairs had done all the hard work. He attempted to illustrate his role with the following story, a story which the Council fully enjoyed.

There once was a tomcat. (He spoke in English.) This male cat was the terror of the neighborhood and was always running around. After numerous complaints from neighbors, the owner took the cat to the veterinarian to be "doctored" so that he could give up his tricks. No sooner said than done.

One day, one of the owner's neighbors wanted to know whether the treatment of the tomcat had not been a success or what. The cat was still running around.

"Yes," the owner replied. "But this time it is in an advisory capacity!"

His role had primarily been of an advisory nature, said Dr Worrall. He wanted to congratulate Dr Van der Merwe for the report. This is an important milestone and will henceforth be known as the Van der Merwe Report.

Later on, Dr Willie van Niekerk, chairman of the Committee for Community Relations, referred to Dr Worrall as a "tomcat of great expertise."

In his concise address, Dr Worrall said, among other things, that politics always remains an art. Politics is the art of the possible, but now it has become the art of the necessary. Thus he created a new expression of which we will hear a great deal more.

He could not help also referring with disappointment to opportunities for reform which have been allowed to slip through our fingers in recent years. As an example, he mentioned the Black Council.

The fact that the boycotters of the Presidential Council said that the recommendations met their minimum demands, means that they went much further than that.

Dr Willie van Niekerk is a man who has rapidly become popular. He does not mince words and speaks with authority and conviction. With loud "hear-hears," he stated that the whites, the coloreds and the Indians have only one fatherland. This is a reality which a person cannot escape. There is no possibility for vertical separatism.

With this change in patterns of behavior, attitudes will also change. The coloreds will fight shoulder to shoulder with the whites for our fatherland, because they will also have a voice.

Finally, a little something about the subtle Mr Thys van Lingen. He recalled that the report must be sold to the public. "There are whites who see a ghost, or, as Mr A.A.S. le Fleur would say, a Griqua behind every bush." (Mr Le Fleur is the only Griqua on the Council.)

Those people who reject the report are, according to him, either far-left individuals who live in a Buck Rogers fool's paradise, or far-right individuals who have not yet discovered the wheel.

## Proposals Not Cabinet Policy

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 May 82 p 11

[Article: "Presidential Council Plan Is Not Policy for Cabinet Decision"]

[Text] The Presidential Council proposals are not yet National Party [NP] policy, said the Transvaal NP in information documents being circulated now.

Before the proposals can be accepted at all, partly or fully, as the policy of the NP, the following must take place:

- The cabinet must decide to what extent the recommendations from the Presidential Council are acceptable to the government and what its own proposals in this respect are;
- Afterwards, the NP caucus must be consulted and be given the opportunity to express itself about the cabinet decision and to take a position;
- After that, the NP congresses will provide ample opportunity to regular party members to discuss, accept, change or reject the decisions made by the cabinet and the caucus. What the congresses decide will then become official NP policy; and
- If necessary, the voters will then be given the opportunity, through a referendum, to express themselves about this issue. This will happen if the congress decisions deviate drastically from the existing NP principles and policy.

### Coexistence

Another pamphlet quotes statements made by Prime Minister P.W. Botha in a speech delivered on 19 April in Pietersburg. These are used to indicate what principles the NP is "adamant" about.

There will not be any joint election list for whites and other national groups; the composition and character of the House of Assembly must be maintained; distinct and separate schools will be maintained for each national group; only a white minister will have authority over white education; the rights of coloreds, Indians and blacks over their own education are recognized; different residential areas for the various population communities will be maintained, and the NP believes in peaceful coexistence rather than in confrontation politics.

### Constitution

The Transvaal NP is distributing these pamphlets as the third phase in its information campaign about the separation of members of parliament, who later founded the Conservative Party. The first phase consisted of a full clarification of the situation by way of newspaper advertisements and newsletters to office bearers.

The next phase dealt with the ratio policy and the constitutional approach of the NP. The newest phase deals with topical political problems, as well as with the misrepresentation spread by other parties, with the "apparent intention of confusing the electorate." The pamphlets are now being printed.

## Old and New System

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 May 82 p 11

[Article: "Thus the Old and the New Systems Differ"]

[Text] The government structure of South Africa will look drastically different if the proposals made by two Presidential Council committees relative to a new constitutional distribution are accepted by the government. The existing system and how it may look in the future are explained below.

### State President

He is currently designated by an electoral college consisting of (white) members of the House of Assembly. He appoints members of the cabinet and deputy ministers on recommendation of the prime minister. In his executive role, the state president also acts upon recommendation of the cabinet.

In the future, the president could be invested with wide executive powers. Because participation by coloreds and Indians in the government is considered desirable, the president will have to rise above sectional interests and he will be elected indirectly by white, colored and Indian members of the legislative branch. He will appoint the prime minister and, after consultation with him, the members of the cabinet. The president will have the power to dissolve the House of Assembly (the legislative branch).

### Prime Minister

Today, the leader of the party which wins a majority in an election is appointed prime minister by the state president. He recommends the appointment of individuals from the legislative branch as members of the cabinet to the state president.

If the Presidential Council proposals are adopted, the prime minister will, in the future, be appointed by the president. He will in all probability still be a member of the majority party, but he cannot be a member of the legislative branch. He will be in charge of administering the country and of coordinating the work of the ministers.

### Cabinet

Members of the cabinet are currently appointed by the state president, upon recommendation of the prime minister, and are members of the House of Assembly.

If the Presidential Council proposals are adopted, the members of the cabinet will be appointed by the president, after consultation with the prime minister. Some cabinet members could also be colored. They cannot be members of the House of Assembly. The prime ministers and ministers will always have to steer their legislation through parliament, but will not have the right to vote there. Because they will work within the legislative branch, which will also include coloreds and Indians, they will have to follow a consensus seeking political style and will have to try to enlist support for their legislation.

Because this is a time consuming style, they should not have any parliamentary duties. They will have to be able to rise above sectional interests and their first loyalty will be to the president, to whom they owe their positions.

#### Legislative Branch (House of Assembly)

Right now, only whites serve in the House of Assembly.

The Presidential Council's Constitutional Committee has not yet made complete recommendations about the legislative branch. However, it has held out the prospect of a legislative branch in which coloreds and Indians will also be represented. Hence, it is possible that, in the future, coloreds and Indians will serve in the legislative branch on the basis of groups. Extensive recommendations concerning the right to vote procedure for members of the legislative branch and the size of the representation for each group, are yet to be worked out by the committee.

#### Second Level - (Provincial Government)

Currently, the four provincial councils and executive committees are made up of whites only.

The Presidential Council committees have proposed two alternatives relative to the councils. If one of them is adopted, then the councils as elected bodies will disappear and be replaced by appointed executive committees -- on which coloreds will also serve -- with an appointed administrator at the head of each. These appointed executive committees and administrators will be part of the central administrative level. In pursuance of the second proposal, the provincial councils will continue to exist as elected second level administrations, but coloreds and Indians will also have a seat on them as well as on the executive committees. The administrators will always be appointed.

#### Local Administration (Municipalities)

Only whites have full rights currently in local administrations, with advisory administrative committees for coloreds and Indians.

Adoption of the Presidential Council proposals could lead to representation in white administrations for coloreds and Indians who cannot develop their own viable municipalities. As a temporary measure, chairmen of administrative committees or their nominees will as soon as possible and with full rights, be given seats on white councils. If, in the long term, coloreds and Indians cannot establish their own municipalities, they will be given seats on white councils directly and on the basis of wards.

Botha Calls for Calm

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 May 82 p 11

[Article: "Constitutional Problem -- Prime Minister Calls for Calm, Unselfishness"]

[Text] Caledon -- On the evening of the day before yesterday, Prime Minister P.W. Botha said here that it will be possible to solve the constitutional problem, which is currently being wrestled with, successfully provided that everyone remains calm, firm and unselfish, and has faith.

Mr Botha made a short speech when he handed the D.F. Malan medal for meritorious service to the National Party of Kaapland to his old friend and colleague, Mr Japie de Villiers, former member of parliament for Caledon.

Mr Botha noted that there should never be a standstill in the national life of a country. "We can learn the lesson from our past that we are bearers of civilization and of civilized standards. This is not only ours, but we have to transfer it to those who live next to and around us."

The national convention met in 1908 and struggled with a constitution for 2 years. Next, the struggle was waged until the thirties, when the country became fully self-governing with sovereign independence. Former prime ministers, such as Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, came on the South African scene and pointed out a freedom path for the blacks.

A new era with new opportunities and challenges has now dawned.

When people despair about South Africa's future, they should not fall into defeatism. "I know that sometimes we deny what is happening around us. Look back and take courage from what we have achieved, and let others share in the freedom and prosperity which our country has achieved."

The prime minister said that the Creator did not surround us with black people and coloreds because he wants to destroy us. He has put us here to bring civilization and a message which is stronger than communism.

"This is not the end of South Africa now. I believe that in the fight we are waging, conflicts will be unavoidable. However, a new dawn will also come. I have said in public that I want to devote my life to the improvement of relations among peoples and to chiseling out a constitutional path for each national group, which will bring prosperity instead of bloodshed.

Comrade

"This is not the time to quarrel and to put stumbling blocks in the way. Now is the time to rise up and to live and to know why you are alive," he said amidst applause.

Mr Botha paid tribute to Mr De Villiers as an excellent friend and comrade, who remained loyal over the years. Mr De Villiers will always remain an example of

dignity, purposefulness and love for the national cause. The award being made to him is more than a monetary reward. It is a proof of recognition of the service rendered by Mr De Villiers.

In his word of thanks, Mr De Villiers paid tribute to his family, to the members of the district council of the NP in Caledon, in which he himself served for 36 years, and to DIE BURGER.

Mr Oubaas van Brakel, chairman of the district council, acted as master of ceremonies. Mr Lampie Fick, member of parliament for Caledon, welcomed the prime minister, while Mr Japie Wiehahn, member of the provincial council of Caledon, made the statement of appreciation.

8564  
CSO: 4701/68

GADD RAPPED FOR REMARKS ABOUT COUP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Reports by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] A Progressive Federal Party Opposition provincial councillor was yesterday rapped after he claimed in the Provincial Council that the Government would stage a coup or "call out the army" if there were ever any danger of the Conservative Party coming into power.

Mr Alan Gadd, PFP councillor for Yeoville, was obliged to withdraw the remark — which occasioned considerable heckling and shouts of scorn — after the chairman, Mr B D T Boshoff had ruled it to be unparliamentary.

Mr Gadd spoke under a constant barrage of heckling which reached a peak when he made his statement, claiming that although the Conservative Party would grow from strength to strength it would never have any chance of getting control of the Government through the polls.

He told National Party members that they had a bad record of maligning former Nationalists once they had

left the Nationalist team.

**'Honourable'**

A good example was the leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, whom he (Mr Gadd) had always regarded as "an honourable man and a true Afrikaner".

He said: "I have always believed that and have never changed my mind — although some of you in the Government Benches clearly have."

Another man who had been lauded one day and broken down the next — largely through the machinations of Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha — was Dr Connie Mulder.

**Differ**

Malice marked attacks by one-time colleagues on defectors from the party and he would certainly never lower himself to the level to which some Nationalist MPCs had gone to in the debate.

Speaking in the Budget debate, Mr Gadd said that a man had the right to differ "and because he changes his mind this doesn't turn

him into an animal".

Only last August the Nationalist provincial councillors had passed a motion of full confidence in the Transvaal Nationalist party and its then leader "none other than Dr No" (Dr Treurnicht), he said.

**Warned**

Yet the governing benchers had been warned already then that there were differences between the Prime Minister and Dr Treurnicht, and that there was real friction between them.

At that stage Nationalist MPCs had interjected "no friction" when the warning was sounded in the house.

Mr Gadd said he was amused to see a former Nationalist in the House — now a Conservative Party MPC — screaming about the SA Broadcasting Corporation conditioning the populace to the State President's Council proposals.

"This is the sort of thing we have been complaining about for years," he said.

CSO: 4700/1331

TERRORIST WINS APPEAL, HAS SENTENCE SLICED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 82 p 14

[Text]

**BLOEMFONTEIN.**

— The Appeal Court has allowed the appeal of Mxilikazi Godfrey Khumalo, of KwaMasha, against his conviction and sentence of five years' imprisonment on a charge of taking part in terrorist activities.

However, the court dismissed his appeal against convictions and sentences on a further two counts of participation in terrorist activities, one count of conspiracy to murder and one count of conspiracy to commit malicious damage to property in contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Khumalo was convicted by the Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice N James, in the Natal Supreme Court on March 1, 1979, and sentenced to an effective 20 years' imprisonment. The effective period of imprisonment will now be 17 years.

Mr Justice Galgut (Acting Judge of Appeal), with the concurrence of Mr Justice Jansen and Mr Justice Diemont, said the trial court should have had a doubt as to the guilt of Khumalo on the first count.

On this count he was found to have incited, instigated, commanded, aided or procured Samuel Makanya during October, 1977, to undergo military training outside South Africa, which training could be useful to a person intending to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

The charges on which Khumalo's appeal was dismissed were:

- That Khumalo had undergone training, as referred to in the first count, in Mozambique and Zambia between October 16, 1977, and January 20, 1978 — six years imprisonment;
- That at or near the Mahamba-Sulphur Springs Road, Piet Retief district, on February 26, 1978, he was in wrongful and unlawful possession of explosives, firearms and ammunition — eight years;
- That in January/February 1978 he conspired to kill members of the security branch of the South African Police (three years imprisonment) and to destroy bridges, railway lines, police stations and other government buildings in South Africa (two years concurrent with the three years).

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON NOMINATION OF UNIVERSITY CHANCELLOR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Chancellor"]

[Text] The Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand has endorsed the campaign to have the African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, elected as the university's chancellor.

That's par for the course.

Wits' student leaders have always been involved in actions that run counter to public feelings, and if the university itself loses support, it is because it is unfairly tarnished as radical by its SRC.

Nelson Mandela, nominated by four graduates of the university now studying at York University, in Britain, is not the kind of man to be chancellor--he is serving a life sentence.

The other two candidates--both excellent--are Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP Member of Parliament for Houghton, and Mr Mike Rosholt, chairman of Barlow Rand.

We do not always agree with Mrs Suzman, but we respect her doughty campaign over the years for human rights and the rule of law.

It would fittingly cap her distinguished career if she were chosen as chancellor.

COS: 4700/1331

BUTHELEZI COMMISSION FINDINGS PRAISED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

THE findings of the multi-racial Buthelezi Commission should serve as a constitutional model not only for Natal, but for the whole of South Africa, Mr Peter Soal, senior vice-chairman of the Southern Transvaal region of the Progressive Federal Party said yesterday.

He told a meeting of the Benoni branch of the PFP the Buthelezi commission had gone out of its way to ensure that all groups in South Africa were represented in its deliberations.

"The President's Council, however, specifically excluded any Black person from sitting on it.

"In excluding Blacks in its report, the President's Council has not contributed in any way to solving the conflict situation that is developing in South Africa," Mr Soal said.

The PFP had thus given its support to the Buthelezi commission and had reserved judgment on the President's Council proposals.

"We all owe Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, (Chief Minister of Kwa-

Zulu) a tremendous debt of gratitude for having brought the Buthelezi commission into being," Mr Soal said.

Instead of "playing to the Black gallery" by demanding one-man one-vote, Chief Buthelezi had "offered the hand of reconciliation in a genuine search for peace by appointing a multiracial commission consisting of the widest possible cross-section of interest groups so that all points of view could be canvassed in searching for a constitutional solution to our problems."

He criticised the National Party for having not only refused to serve on the commission "but to their eternal shame, for summarily rejecting the findings out of hand."

Mr Soal said that by excluding Blacks from their proposals, the President's Council was attempting to impose a constitutional system on Blacks that the "vast majority" has rejected.

"This can only lead to further polarization," he said.

CSO: 4700/1331

HNP LEADER DENOUNCES POWER-SHARING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

A FORMER Rhodesian army officer was given a standing ovation by a crowd of more than 1 000 extreme right wingers in Pretoria yesterday when he called for closer ties between conservative English speakers and Afrikaans speaking South Africans.

Mr Owen Parvis, of Durban, charged the South African Government with moving against Biblical history — which decreed that there would be separate nations to the end of time — with its moves towards multiracialism.

"The same pattern of moves that led to the downfall of Rhodesia," he said.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, told the meeting — held in the shade of the old voor trekker wonderboom tree outside Pretoria — that the President's Council proposals were only the "thin end of the wedge leading to one man one vote and Black domination".

He said it was sad and tragic that a South African Government which had worked constitutionally over the years

for the establishment of a White Government should now be reversing the trend.

The South African Government was now embarked on the same pattern that had led to the downfall democratically of every other state in Africa playing into the hands of communism.

"Multiracialism, purely and simply, is at the heart of the proposals relating to Indians and Coloureds — and once they are on the path how can you deny the Black?", he asked.

The HNP, which had organised the Republic Day rally, would "fight to the bitter end to maintain the present constitution".

But, he said, what was now going on was much more than just a fight for the constitution — it was a fight "for our freedom and right to be in this country".

South Africa was now in a double fight — militarily on the borders and constitutionally against steps which would lead to a takeover by the Black masses and the end of democratic government.

CSO: 4700/1331

TRIAL OF ALLEGED ANC TERRORISTS POSTPONED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jun 82 p 9

[Text]

THREE alleged African National Congress terrorists appeared briefly in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, yesterday on charges of high treason.

The men — Mr Thelle Simon Mogoerane (23), Mr Jerry Semano Mosololi (25) and Mr Marcus Thabo Motoung (27) — are charged with carrying out attacks last year on the Orlando, Moroka and Wonderboompoort police stations as well as with other acts of sabotage. These include the attack on the Capital Park power station in Pretoria, where a transformer was destroyed, and the sabotage of the New Canada railway line in Soweto.

Mr Mogoerane and Mr Mosololi pleaded not guilty to the charges in the Pretoria magistrate's court in April.

There are also five

alternative charges under Section 2 of the Terrorism Act, four of murder, 10 of attempted murder and one of robbery with aggravating circumstances.

The State also alleges the three are members of the banned ANC and received military training in Angola, Tanzania and East Germany between 1976 and 1979.

Mr Mogoerane then allegedly returned to South Africa with other ANC members and established a hiding place for sympathisers near Meadowlands.

He and Mr Mosololi have also been accused of possessing a large quantity of arms and ammunition, including AK47 assault rifles and explosives.

The case was postponed until August 2 to allow Mr Motoung to prepare his defence.

CSO: 4700/1331

SOUTH AFRICA

STRATEGIC ROLE OF SOUTH AFRICA RELATIVE TO SOUTH ATLANTIC

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 May 82 p 16

[Editorial: "West Ponders Striking Power at Sea"]

[Text] General Constand Viljoen, head of the armed forces, said in Pretoria that the Falkland crisis has not only caused Britain but other Western powers as well to pay attention to a reevaluation of maritime strategy.

General Viljoen considered the significance of this for the West as a whole and explained why he believes that maritime strategy has been treated shabbily lately by the Western great powers. Seen from a military point of view, there is the feeling that the nuclear submarine has really eliminated conventional warfare at sea. For economic reasons, the Western fleets were cut. But meanwhile, the Soviet Union has strengthened its fleet in all the big oceans.

For South Africa, which is located on the important sea route around the Cape, a Western reevaluation is very significant. Since the termination of the Simonstown agreement with Britain, South Africa alone has been responsible for the defense of this route -- to the degree that it could do this with a small fleet.

South Africa has been pleading for many years that Western countries should help with this task by providing it with the necessary ships and navy aircraft. Boycotts and limitations on arms exports have prevented this up to now.

Fortunately there are signs, especially in the United States, that a weakening of this arms prohibition may be possible. This trend is very closely related to the reevaluation which General Viljoen talked about and with the expressed policy of the United States of resisting the Soviet threat in South Africa. Perhaps this will shortly produce greater seriousness.

8463  
CSO: 4701/67

ANC LIFERS MOVED WITHOUT EXPLANATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 82 p 13

[Text]

**FORMER** African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu has not been told why he and fellow life prisoner, Nelson Mandela, were moved to Pollsmoor Prison from Robben Island recently, a member of the family said yesterday.

Three family members were allowed a 30-minute non-contact meeting with Mr Sisulu (70) at Pollsmoor Prison yesterday.

**Released**

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, who was recently released after spending 251 days in detention, his wife, Zodwa, and their two-year-old son Moyikwa-Zwelethu were given special permission to fly to Cape Town for two meetings over the long weekend.

It was the first time that they had visited Mr Sisulu together. Mrs Sisulu said that none of the life prisoners who

were moved to Pollsmoor Prison two months ago after spending 20 years on Robben Island knew why they had been transferred.

She said that the family learnt for the first time at the weekend why her father-in-law had undergone an operation earlier this year.

**Restrict**

Mr Sisulu disclosed to his family that a cyst from one of his kidneys had been removed and he was due for another operation because of a prostate problem.

Mrs Sisulu, a Baragwanath radiographer, said that she and her husband had been told to restrict their conversation to family matters and to avoid "anything political".

She said that Mr Sisulu asked questions in general terms and they responded in the same way.

CSO: 4700/1331

SOUTH AFRICAN ARMS INDUSTRY BUILD-UP JUSTIFIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE SOVIET Union has given Mozambique the firm promise of continued military support.

The French are being asked by Mr Mugabe to sell Zimbabwe armoured cars, Alouette helicopters and other military equipment.

The reasons: "Zimbabwe is building up an army and air force," says Mr Mugabe. "We are examining the possibility of acquiring arms from France and training our officers and men in various fields." Why does Mr Mugabe need to build up his army and air force? Not against neighbouring Black States, we are sure. Obviously, from his constant threats, he intends to get involved in the "liberation" struggle against the White South and is scared he will be attacked if he does. So if France arms Zimbabwe, it will be arming that country against South Africa and no other country.

As for Mozambique and Zimbabwe, there is a connecting link.

Both are anti-South African Black States, the one a Marxist dictatorship and the other heading for a one-party Marxist State.

Both have Black rulers who were put in power after bloody wars of "liberation." Both have as much claim to being democratic as Russia has.

President Machel does as he likes and Mr Mugabe is increasingly following the pattern of Black rulers elsewhere in Africa — grabbing control as they wreck their economies and reduce standards to the point where Whites quit.

All of which leads us to discuss the arms boycott in broader terms than we have used in the arms-for-Argentina controversy.

Angola and Mozambique are armed by Russia and East Germany and their forces are trained by the Cubans, East Germans and Russians.

Terrorists are trained in these countries against South Africa.

Angola hosts, trains and supplies the Swapo forces that attack South West Africa. Zimbabwe is heading for a confrontation with the Republic.

In these circumstances, South Africa has to spend an inordinately high amount of money on defending South West Africa and protecting its own borders.

It has no aggressive objectives. It does not seek to conquer adjoining territory. It does not try to overthrow neighbours. Why, then, the arms boycott? The answer is to weaken South Africa in its ability to defend itself, thus making it an easier target for Marxist aggression.

If, knowing this, we have no truck with the boycotters, they can hardly complain. They have forced us to make our own arms—and we have succeeded in producing everything from missiles, to aircraft, to powerful guns, to fast coastal defence craft.

We have enough arms to be able to sell some of our weapons to other countries. Nobody bothered a damn whether South Africa was producing sophisticated weaponry until Britain, which was the

first to impose an arms boycott, started to worry whether our missiles and Mirage spares were going to Argentina.

Dear heavens, what a thought! The very country that would rather have seen us vanquished than provide us with arms is now in a tizzy about whether Argentina might get arms from us to help it in its war with Britain.

It's such blatant hypocrisy, like everything else when it comes to South Africa.

Arm the country's enemies, or potential enemies, but don't help South Africa to arm itself.

Specifically, kick up a helluva row if it looks like South Africa might supply arms to Britain's enemy, while conveniently forgetting that in the terror war that South Africa faces, Britain has never lifted a finger to help it.

Well, in a way we should be grateful, since Britain, France and other Western countries gave us the incentive to build up a formidable arms industry of our own. And if Britain fears that our missiles might be getting to Argentina, then it has only itself to blame for having given us a reason to make missiles of our own for our own defence and for sale to other countries.

If, and when, the crunch comes for South Africa, our arms factories will play a crucial role in achieving victory.

CSO: 4700/1331

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS LEADER CALLS FOR OPPORTUNITIES FOR BLACKS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 May 82 p 17

[Article: "Allow Blacks an Opportunity Within the System: Parsons"]

[Text] Bloemfontein -- The free market system in South Africa will be able to continue to exist only if we widen its application to include and involve all the national groups.

This is what Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive officer of the Association of Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM], said over the weekend at Bloemfontein, at the Southern Public Affairs conference of the ASB [African Student Union].

Mr Parsons said that we should not forget that there was a time, many decades ago, when the Afrikaners went hand in hand with socialism -- because they believed that they had not gotten their rightful share.

Proud

However, the Afrikaners quickly realized that the free market system, as it was applied at the time, contained a good many advantages. They grabbed the opportunities offered by the system.

Today, they (the Afrikaners) can be proud and self-satisfied about what they have accomplished in the economic area.

"We must grant the same thing to the blacks."

One of the most important areas in which equal opportunity for all national groups could be created, is education. Today, 66 percent of expenditures for education are spent on whites, who constitute 17 percent of the population.

Here is a case of traditional inequality which will have to be drastically changed, said Mr Parsons.

Professor J.L. Sadie, from the University of Stellenbosch, said that opportunities cannot be made equal for everyone in South Africa.

Parental Home

There are two inhibiting forces, specifically the influence of the parental home and insufficient initiative on the part of enterprises, which make it impossible to provide everyone in South Africa with a job in modern sectors.

Concerning the influence of the parental home, Professor Sadie said that it includes economic well-being, the social values, the circle of friends and acquaintances, which can be overcome only by taking all children away from their parents and putting them into government institutions.

The social values of the social environment, the way of life and the achievement motive, or lack of it, also play a role.

8463  
CSO: 4701/67

EGLIN HITS AT EXCLUSION OF BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 82 p 16

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN.** — By excluding Blacks, the President's Council made a new constitution a source of instead of a cure for conflict, Mr Collin Eglin, national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday.

Addressing a Republic Day seminar of the PFP Youth Movement, Mr Eglin said this was a major and glaring defect in the council's proposals.

While the Buthelezi Commission included all groups in the government structure, the President's Council included only White, Coloured and Indian people.

Mr Eglin said three vital steps were needed along the road to a democratic Republic.

- Recognition "that we are all South Africans entitled to a direct say in the election of the government that rules us, whether this be local, regional or central government."

- Acceptance of the urgent need to replace the present group dominated system of government with a shared and democratic one in

which all groups would have an effective say, but in which no group would dominate or oppress another.

- The start of the process of negotiations between the recognised leaders of all groups in the country so that the new constitution would be the product of that negotiation and could have the support and respect of the people of South Africa as a whole.

Mr Eglin said had Blacks been members of the President's Council and had they been allowed to contribute to the negotiations, the council could not possibly have come to the conclusions, the council could not possibly have come to the conclusion that the aspirations of Black South Africans were incompatible with those of their White, Coloured and Indian fellow citizens.

It was important to move with speed along the road to a democratic Republic, he said.

This was necessary because the alternative was not the retention of the status quo, but increasing conflict and violence.

BRIXTON TOWER CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jun 82 p 9

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

TWO African National Congress office bearers were sentenced to 10 and five years' imprisonment in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday for contravening the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts.

Robert Martin Adam (26) of Yeoville and Mandla Themba of Soweto were found guilty of conspiring to destroy the Brixton Tower and of obtaining support for and furthering the aims of the banned ANC.

Mr Adam, a former lecturer at the South African College for Higher Education started working for the ANC in 1980. His work included the reception and distribution of ANC pamphlets and publications.

He had regular discussions with ANC members. Letters and reports were conveyed to the ANC by means of a so-called "dead letter" box.

When Mr Adam met an ANC member on two occasions in a park in Yeoville during July last year, he was followed by a Major Conwright of the Security Police.

He tape-recorded the conversations, and followed Mr Adam from the park. A note which fell from his person was picked up by Maj Conwright who later also found a report written on the Brixton Tower in a dustbin.

Mr Adam and Mr Themba visited the Brixton Tower where they were shown around by an SABC official. Mr Adam obtained information and Mr Themba took photographs.

The photographs, taken in July, were included as evidence with the report found in the dustbin. The two men visited the tower under the pretence of wanting to write an article and illustrate it for a magazine. Photocopies of the photographs were later found in Mr Themba's house.

The report set out possible targets for an attack, described security measures and included a map of the tower. The photographs showed the radio equipment and installations and identified the "easy targets". They showed where the explosives should be placed and one photograph showed the en-

trance to the tower.

Robert Adam's father, Mr James Adam, told the court his son grew up in the atmosphere of a stable marriage and a strong Christian faith.

He told the court that although his son was physically handicapped, he achieved "quite magnificently". He obtained first class honours in physics and maths and had stayed apolitical throughout school and university.

He said he never knew his son has participated in ANC activities until he was detained in Cape Town after his return from London.

"In our home a concern for justice in the world was habitually expressed. I believe Robert's concern and sense of commitment for underprivileged people led to his commitment with the ANC," he said.

"An unquestioned desire for social justice drove him to what he now faces."

In sentencing Adam to 10 years' and Themba to five years' imprisonment Judge

President W H Boshoff said it was clear the two

men were members of the ANC, who's aims were to overthrow lawful authority in the Republic by means of violence.

He said the court kept in mind that the conspiracy only miscarried because of police intervention.

He described their conspiracy as an "extremely serious act", that would have meant extreme financial loss to South Africa.

If the sabotage succeeded 1,5 million viewers would have been without television for 12 to 18 months, and R4-million damage would have been done to TV installations.

Mr Boshoff, however, said Mr Adam was more involved in the plans and played a more important part in the activities of the ANC in the Republic than Mr Themba.

After being sentenced Mr Adam gave a Black power salute while his friends in the courtroom started singing "N'kosikele Afrika". He shouted "Amandla" and disappeared down the stairs to the cells.

CSO: 4700/1331

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CP STRENGTH--A rebel Nationalist MPC, now a member of the Conservative Party, claimed in the Provincial Council that the CP was going from strength to strength. Mr F J Niemand (CP Pietersburg) said yesterday an indication of the growing popularity of the party was to be seen in the size of audiences attending party meetings. Halls had been packed out, while meetings addressed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and 10 members of Parliament in the Transvaal had seen nearly empty halls. Mr Niemand said he strongly deplored the tactics of the SA Broadcasting Corporation in "conditioning listeners to accepting the Presidents Council's constitutional proposals". [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jun 82 p 3]

MANPOWER SHORTAGE--South Africa could not rely on immigrants to provide the engineers and technologists it needed during times of crisis, Dr Louw Alberts, president of the Council for Mineral Technology, said yesterday. Speaking at the Randburg Republic Day celebrations, Dr Alberts said many of the people said to be emigrating from the country were not South Africans, but immigrants. Referring to the Republic's shortage of skilled manpower, Dr Alberts said South Africa's future lay in the hands of engineers and scientists--"especially those from South Africa. While we are very thankful for skilled immigrants, we cannot rely on them in times of crisis." Father Norman Luyt of the St Michael's Anglican Church opened the proceedings. "Republic Day should be a day of celebration for all South Africans right across the board," he said. "We must remember that we are a multiracial country and Republic Day should be shared in by all its peoples." [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 82 p 16]

GERMAN STAKE INCREASES--The total amount of direct German investment in South Africa last year was 87,6 percent higher than in 1980. Last year's increase in direct investment amounted to DM56,1-million or R27,7-million, according to figures released by the SA-German Chamber of Trade and Industry, giving a total of DM734-million or R284,5-million when converted at the average rate of exchange prevailing during 1981. [Word illegible] direct investment reached DM538,2-million in 1975 and increased by DM195,5-million, until the end of 1981. Consequently 1981 accounted for over one quarter of Germany's investment over a period of seven years. The SA-German chamber attributes this increase to the still favourable investment climate in South Africa compared to most Western economies. It is expected that this trend will continue in 1982. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jun 82 p 21]

POSTS IN VENDA--THOHOYANDOU (Venda)--Two Venda Deputy Ministers have been appointed by the State President, Chief Patrick R Mphephu. In a Press statement released in Thohoyandou yesterday, Chief Mphephu said Mr B R Nemulodi had been appointed Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and Mr W R Rabuma Deputy Minister of the Public Service Commission and Information and Broadcasting. The appointments came into effect from yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jun 82 p 13]

SECURITY ACT: PASTOR GUILTY--THOHOYANDOU (Venda)--An Evangelical Lutheran Church minister was yesterday sentenced to two years' imprisonment, conditionally suspended, under the Internal Security Act. Another minister was found not guilty after the two men had appeared in the Venda Supreme Court on charges of murder and attempted murder and on counts under the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts. Pastor M P Posiwa was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, suspended for five years on condition that he did not take part in any subversive activities designed to promote the aims of communism. He has pleaded guilty. Pastor N P Phaswana was found not guilty and discharged. The case arose from a grenade attack on the Sibasa Police Station in October last year. Posiwa was found guilty of offering accommodation in April, 1981, to people who later promoted terrorism. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jun 82 p 9]

MORE DEPUTIES--CAPE TOWN--The Government will soon reintroduce an amendment bill to the Constitution which provides for nine instead of the present six Deputy Cabinet Ministers, and for the establishment of Walvisbay as a separate constituency of Parliament. The new bill is also likely to include provisions that would affect the AMECS of the four provinces--a provision that was not included in the original Amendment Bill. The adapted amendment will probably bring the overall amendment more in line with the recommendations of the President's Council, and especially in respect to the appointment of MECS to eight regions. When the amendment bill was taken off the Parliamentary Order Paper a week ago, it led to speculation that the Government had backtracked from the recommendation of the President's Council. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 82 p 3]

NEW MAIL SERVICE TO US--A priority mail service to the United States will come into operation today. It will link main post offices in South Africa and everywhere in America on a contract or regular basis. Parcels sent on an irregular basis will be able to use the service to only a limited number of American cities. The service, available in South Africa from General Post Offices in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, East London, Port Elizabeth and Kimberley, will guarantee delivery in the USA at approximate predetermined times. It is intended for sending computer material, contracts, tender documents, magnetic tapes and microfilm. A similar service already exists between South Africa and Britain, Hong Kong and Taiwan. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 82 p 14]

NATIONAL CONVENTION--BENONI--The long-term solution for South Africa would be a national convention where all the recognised leaders could debate the country's constitutional future, the vice-chairman of the Southern Transvaal region of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Peter Soal, said yesterday. Addressing

the Benoni branch meeting of the PFP, Mr Soal said once the national convention had reached consensus, the agreed formula could be forwarded to Parliament for enactment. "This is the peaceful formula for change and reform." He also endorsed a call for the President's Council to meet the Buthelezi Commission. [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 82 p 14]

CSO: 4700/1331

SSEMGERERE: GOVERNMENT CLEARLY RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLENCE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2897, 14 May 82 p 19

[Text] Kampala, May 12--Ugandan opposition leader Paul Ssemogerere today made a strong attack on the Government's handling of security problems in the country and accused the authorities of "genocide".

"I hold the Government responsible for what is happening", Mr. Ssemogerere told a press conference at the opposition Democratic Party headquarters in Kampala. "It is my duty to accurately point out what is happening in the country regardless of the reactions of the Government".

He condemned violence from both the anti-Government guerrillas and the Ugandan security forces, saying neither would create solutions to the country's current problems.

But he singled out the security forces for special criticism, saying it appeared they had "a licence to loot and kill".

Mr. Ssemogerere said the Government had not taken the recommendations of the opposition on the security problems seriously and he blamed the current problems around Kampala on what he called "general permissiveness" over the security forces and "administrative failures".

He said the figure of 511 civilian casualties given last week by opposition Members of Parliament for three constituencies in the Mpigi district bordering Kampala was lower than the actual figure.

The opposition claimed last week that these had been killed during Army operations to search for guerrillas.

Mr. Ssemogerere said hundreds of people were languishing in jails after arbitrary detention. Some people died while in Government custody, he alleged. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1342

THREE OPPOSITION MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOSE SEATS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2897, 14 May 82 p 20

[Text] Kampala, May 14--Three opposition Members of Parliament have lost their seats under a resolution passed in the House demanding regular attendance.

The new law ousts all MPs who do not take an oath of allegiance within the first 30 sittings of a new Parliament or who fail to attend 30 consecutive sittings of the House without the Speaker's permission.

The resolution was passed on Wednesday against stiff objections from the Democratic Party, the main opposition party. The law was made retroactive to the last general elections held in December 1980.

Unseated was the sole MP from the Uganda Patriotic Front, Charles Kiyonga, who has never been sworn and is believed to have gone into exile a few days after the elections.

Also unseated were Bernard Buzabo and Pancreas Kaboha, both of the Democratic Party. They were sworn in soon after the elections but have been absent for a period longer than the new law allows for.

Another Democratic Party MP, Abu Mayanja, was expected to lose his seat under the law if he does not attend today's session.

This would leave the opposition with 39 seats in the 140-seat Parliament.

The Uganda People's Congress, the governing party of President Milton Obote, would therefore have the two-thirds parliamentary majority that would allow it to change the constitution if it wished. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1342

BOGOYA, PEANUTS, MILLET TO GO TO FOREIGN MARKETS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Rebecca Katumba and Sam Serwanga]

[Text]

A TOTAL of 7m/- in foreign exchange has been realised out of the bogoya, ground-nuts and millet exports which began two months ago.

Addressing Parliament yesterday, the minister of commerce, Mr Aliro Omara, said through the efforts of his ministry, bogoya is selling on the international market. He said the two months experiment had revealed that the commodity could fetch Uganda more foreign exchange.

He also announced that the government was to launch an export promotion council, a national bureau of standards and announce new licence regulations.

Mr Omara added that soon an amendment to the Export Promotion Council Act would be tabled to the House. The existing act was critically examined with the help of UNCTAD, aiming at raising the volume of exports.

He reported that officers from his ministry were cur-

rently on an external trade course in Italy, sponsored by that country. About the National Bureau of Standards, he said an amendment to the existing act was soon coming to Parliament. "After the act has been passed, then the bureau will be launched."

Turning to the new licensing system, Mr Omara told the house that the licence fee was to be raised soon. He announced the revival of hawkers' licence "but, they will be confined within specific areas of operation.

He slapped a ban on holding two licences—wholesale and retail licences. Mr Omara cautioned liquor licence owners against abusing it. "otherwise it will be withdrawn."

The minister reiterated that the government was in the process of bringing a bill in Parliament concerning the Asian abandoned property. He said though today there were some people

claiming their ownership, it was illegal. "It is wrong to evict tenants or hike rents because these properties are still under the Custodian Board."

He told the House that since the economic measures, commercial activities had improved. He said the government involvement in the distribution of goods had virtually disappeared "and is now left in the hands of traders who have organised themselves into the National Chamber of Commerce and industry."

When asked about the luxurious goods like whisky which is in shops Mr Omara told the House that such goods came in the country through personal finances.

He explained that some traders had foreign exchange and they were only awarded import licences without Bank of Uganda cover.

Uganda is also known to possess cobalt, phosphates, tin and glass sand. President A. Milton Obote, during his recent communication from the chair, said emphasis will be given to sectors concerning the infrastructure and the objectives

SALT FACTORY GETS NEW MACHINERY

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 9 Apr 82 pp 1, 12

[Article by R. Katumba and S. Serwanga]

[Text] Lake Katwe Salt Project will start producing salt by the end of this year.

The salt factory which opened in 1980 broke down after salt gases had corroded tubes. The product that used to be produced was contained with tube particles.

The Minister of Industry, Dr Adonia Tiberondwa, told Parliament during the current debate on President A. Milton Obote's Communication from the Chair.

He explained that machinery had been dismantled and that proper equipment which would not be corroded were being fitted.

The Minister said there had been real growth in a number of other industries after rehabilitation had been effected. "Some industries registered between 10 and 20 per cent growth rate as compared to pre-1981 development," he added.

Replying to charges by Opposition MPs that the Breweries' production was not commensurate with the capacity of the newly-installed bottling line, he said: "We are planning to increase the capacity of the brewing house to match that of newly-installed bottling line."

He explained to the House that the establishment of the party branches in industries did not, in any way, slacken production. "UPC aims at availing the people with democratic process and it will be done even at the lowest levels", he added.

On charges which an Opposition MP withdrew after failing to substantiate, Dr Tiberondwa said: "Not a single shop has been closed in Bushenyi Town because it belonged to DP supporters. All shopkeepers are still operating normally."

Earlier, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr John Luwuliza-Kirunda, presented a bill seeking to review the Passport Act (1964), to the House.

The Speaker, Mr Francis Butagira, adjourned the House until April 14 this year.

He wished Members good Easter, adding: "When the House resumes, ministers will be required to give policy statements concerning their ministries."

CSO: 4700/1340

## MINERAL WEALTH TO BE EXPLOITED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 10 Apr 82 p 33

[Article by M. Mbaziira]

[Text]

A MAJOR post liberation plan by the Ministry of Lands, Minerals and Water resources is to develop Uganda's mineral industry into the third foreign exchange earner. The Ministry also aims at rehabilitating the water system.

Kilembe mines has great potential. Before the coup in 1971 Uganda's copper was a third foreign exchange earner.

But during the economic mismanagement of Amin's regime, the industry faced a decline, because the government did not allocate funds to buy spares and the qualified people fled the country.

To rehabilitate the mines a feasibility study sponsored by the European Investment Bank (EIB) is underway to devise means of rehabilitating it. In this line qualified personnel and necessary equipment are all in the pipeline for the mines.

While presently, the government has been meeting the costs of running the mines, the long-term objectives are for the mines to be self-reliant. It is further envisaged that exploitation of the underground mineral will be fully realised.

are designed to meet urgent humanitarian and social needs. The projects will include rehabilitation of water supplies and sewerage system.

A number of boreholes have been constructed in some parts with the assistance of the country some foreign organisations like the European Economic Community (EEC), UNICEF, and UNDP.

To rehabilitate the Gaba Water Works which supplies the city with water, the government has already requested foreign firms to do so and the work is almost complete.

Because of the urgency of improved water supply for the Crown Agents who provide consultancy and the technical expertise were simply flown in.

They carried out the repairs and provided new machinery. The EEC has been footing the

bill. The water level for Kampala had fallen to only one million gallons a day from the installed capacity of about 14 gallons.

The EEC has spent about 2 million US dollars over the past years on new machinery and on servicing and repairing some of the old pumps in West Germany.

Generally, if the programmes go on as planned, liberation will mean more to a common man, not only because rehabilitated industry will meet the growing needs for more jobs but it will also improve the general standard of living by providing the needed services.

**BUGISU COFFEE MILL TO BE IMPROVED**

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 19 Apr 82 pp 1, 12

[Article by Olive Nabukonde]

[Text] A new second line for the Bugisu Cooperative Union (BCU) processing mill is to be installed soon.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Cooperatives and Marketing, Mr Yona B. Kanyomozi, when he addressed Bugisu coffee farmers at their Cooperative hall in Mbale.

The second line--said the Minister, would assist to speed up the processing of the coffee. The processing capacity now was low compared to the amount of coffee delivered at the mill.

Mr Kanyomozi said the European Economic Community has accepted to finance the installation of the second line.

He also said a British firm will be visiting the mill on April 25 to check on the position and requirements.

The success of the industry much depends on the Bugisu Cooperative Union, he noted. He said: "You cannot talk of the cooperative movements and industry without the BCU."

The Union produces the best quality coffee that bears the standard on the world market.

Talking about the idea of division of the Union the Minister said during election campaign we said the Unions would go multi purpose, and all of you in this district voted UPC.

Mr Kanyomozi explained that it was impossible to be a member of the cooperative movement and still belong to any other party other than the UPC.

He said during the reign of terror the Bugisu Cooperative Union suffered major losses and there was little to talk about now.

"I do not see the reason why you should split the little that you have now", he told them.

As for the future plans, the Minister said, "Unite Bugisu Cooperative Union and Masaba Cooperative Union to reduce administrative costs".

The Minister also said a new management committee for the Bugisu Cooperative Union should be elected.

He stressed that the management must comprise of men with integrity. "When voting put in mind one man one vote. Consider age and education," he told them.

The Minister commended the new secretary manager, Mr Nagimesi, for the good work done. He said what he has done was great for the area and country.

CSO: 4700/1340

UGANDA

BRIEFS

'MUNNANSI' APPEARS AGAIN--Kampala, May 12--The opposition Democratic Party weekly news bulletin MUNNANSI appeared on Kampala streets yesterday after an absence of six weeks following the arrest of the paper's editor, Anthony Sekweyama, and three other employees on March 22. The four, who were charged with sedition, were released after three weeks in custody. They each paid 25 dollars in bail. Yesterday's edition of the paper attacked the Government order demanding that all unemployed people in Kampala leave the city. The paper also criticised recent operations mounted by Government security forces in the capital. The Government has been conducting widespread arrests in a bid to stem violent opposition. The paper said that police had confiscated office machines and other material when the four were arrested. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2897, 14 May 82 p 19]

SEVEN MURDERS--Kampala, May 13--Unidentified gunmen have killed a party chairman of the ruling Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC) in the Mpigi North-West constituency, along with three other people, the Kampala daily MUNNO reported today. The killing of Paskari Katende brought to seven the number of local government or ruling party officials murdered in Mpigi district on the northern outskirts of the capital since the beginning of this week. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2897, 14 May 82 p 20]

CSO: 4700/1339

PLAN TO PROVIDE EUROPE WITH ELECTRICITY DESCRIBED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2898, 18 May 82 p 9

[Text] Rome, May 15--A giant scheme to feed Europe with electricity from Central Africa by the turn of the century came under the spotlight here this week at a seminar of Italian and African experts.

The seminar was told that it would be technically possible within 15 years to build a 35,000 megawatt hydro-electric power station on the Zaire (Congo) River at Inga, in Zaire.

Under the scheme, two million-volt high-tension lines stretching about 7,000 kilometres (about 4,400 miles) would carry 250,000 million kilowatt/hours of power a year from Inga to Europe.

This would, for instance, take care of Italy's annual power consumption, or make redundant all of Europe's oil-fired thermal power stations.

One of the power lines would pass through the Central African Republic, Chad, Niger and Saharan Algeria, and the other along the west coast of Africa to the Straits of Gibraltar.

The study was carried out by the Italian electricity company Enel, which estimates the project would cost 50,000 million dollars at today's prices.

The large-scale transport of energy already exists--the 12,000 megawatt Itaipu barrage that feeds Brazil and Paraguay, for example, or the 2,000 megawatt Cabora Bassa power station in Mozambique that feeds South Africa.

And a world energy conference at Detroit (Michigan) in 1974 estimated that only a tenth of the world's hydro-electric potential was being used.

Experts claim the Zaire River Basin has the potential to produce 700,000 million kilowatt/hours a year--three times the capacity of the proposed scheme.

Enel President Francesco Corbellini said the project deserved European financial support, although he warned that world tensions could delay any decisions for several years.

The seminar was organised by the Italian Foreign Ministry and the Italian Association for International Development, a private body of businessmen.

Present were six African countries--Zaire, Tanzania, Angola, Nigeria, Ghana and Sudan--as well as the Secretary-General of the Central Bank of West African States, Daniel Cabou.

Observers said the African delegates showed lots of interest but hazarded no commitments. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1341

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE CUTS--Kinshasa, May 15--The Zairean Cabinet decided yesterday to take major steps to cut down on public expenditure, Information Minister Kande Dzambulate said here last night. The moves follow a decision by President Mobutu Sese Seko to renounce United States aid on the grounds that American officials had insulted Zaire. Mr. Kande said expenses concerned with the annual Franco-African summit and elections would be kept to the "strict minimum". The Government would also step up the control of the numbers of Government employees, notably in education, where some 40,000 staff would have to lose their jobs at the beginning of the next school term. (Meanwhile, it was announced in Seoul that President Mobutu would pay a state visit to South Korea from June 7 to 10 at the invitation of President Chun Doo-Hwan.) (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2898, 18 May 82 p 20]

CSO: 4700/1339

ZAMBIA

DIRECTORY OF LOCALLY PRODUCED GOODS PUBLISHED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The long-awaited directory of locally produced goods is finally out, director of Foreign Trade, Mr Akusensis Daka has said.

Mr Daka said in Lusaka that he hoped the directory would go a long way in promoting Zambian exports on foreign markets.

He said the directory, compiled with the assistance of the European Economic Community (EEC), would be released for distribution to the public next week.

Before the directory is released, Mr Daka said the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Remmy Chisupa will first have to look at it.

"We are thinking of arranging an official launching of the directory if possible", Mr Daka said.

In the past, importers from other countries had found it difficult to identify what goods they could buy from Zambia because of lack of such information in the absence of a directory.

Other countries such as Kenya and Zimbabwe have such directories, which are revised from time to time when new products are introduced.

Importers from other countries hoping to buy goods from here have gone to Zambian missions asking about directories on what Zambia can export only to be told Zambia did not have any.

It is in view of such a situation that the directory will go a long way in boosting the country's export promotion drive.

CSO: 4700/1334

KAUNDA EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR AFRICARE'S CONTRIBUTIONS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 May 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

**WASHINGTON.**  
President Kaunda has expressed gratitude for the continued goodwill, support and generous contributions of Africare, a non-profit making private organisation dedicated to improving life in rural Africa.

Dr Kaunda, who is the current honorary chairman of Africare, expressed the thanks in a special message of greetings to the board of directors and Africare staff on the occasion of an award presentation ceremony in Washington.

The President said the generous contributions from the public in terms of finance and service have enabled Africare to fulfil its objectives of improving the quality of life in rural

Africa through the development of water resources, increased food production and health services.

He also commended Africare for identifying with the problems caused by the liberation struggle against colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa by rendering assistance to national programmes of rehabilitation, reconstruction and resettlement.

He said the Southern African Refugee Assistance Programme was an excellent example of Africare involvement in Zambia, adding that the organisation had also launched a number of projects like sinking of water wells and construction of cattle dips and others on self-help basis.

He added, however, that much work remains to be done because the struggle must continue and Africare shall always be grateful for continued goodwill, support and generous contributions of the public.

CSO: 4700/1334

GOVERNMENT WORKING OUT MEASURES TO MINIMIZE DROUGHT EFFECTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Government is working out urgent measures to minimise effects of the drought on both people and livestock.

Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development permanent secretary Mr Namukolo Mukulu said in Lusaka yesterday: "We are presently cooperating with provincial councils to identify areas where dams and weirs as well as boreholes may be sunk and existing boreholes deepened."

Once these sites had been identified and costings done, donors would be approached for funding so that major works were done before the dry season in September and October, he said.

Measures were being taken to assess an early lifting of the ban on movement of livestock to allow farmers to move their animals for slaughter before they died of starvation.

Estimated

Mr Mukulu said this year's maize yield was low because of the drought. Out of an estimated nine million bags the country was expecting to reap about 5.2 million bags of maize.

The effect of the drought was severe in the Southern Province especially in areas like Kalomo, Livingstone and Gwembe and in the southern parts of Western Province including Sesheke and Senanga.

CSO: 4700/1334

ZIMBABWE OFFICIAL LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO DETERMINE NUMBER OF NATIONALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Zimbabwean high commission in Lusaka has launched a campaign to determine the number of its nationals still in Zambia and the value of their property and line of business.

Confirming this yesterday, high commissioner Mr Ken Nyati said for some time now Zimbabweans living in Zambia had found it difficult to return home because the money they were allowed to take with them under Zambian foreign exchange regulations was little.

He said because of this it was found necessary for the two governments to work out a mechanism to encourage Zimbabweans to return home.

The high commission sent out questionnaires in April to Zimbabweans in Zambia and it was hoped the exercise would be completed by the end of this month.

Not all Zimbabweans would go back home because some of them would like to stay on, but the high commission would still want their particulars.

Response from those who had received the questionnaires was so far encouraging and this was why the period

had been extended, he said.

The questionnaire marked "confidential" encourages Zimbabweans to return home and has been sent by mistake to some Zambians in Kitwe.

It is asking for names, the district in which they live in Zambia and which district they originally came from in Zimbabwe.

Other information needed is when the recipients would like to go back and how much they would like to remit back home and what property they would like to take with them.

Among the properties listed are tractors, lorries, private cars, mini-buses, ploughs, harrows, taxis and ordinary businesses.

The recipients have been asked to choose what they would like to do from a list of five alternatives when they go back home.

They must choose either to work in town, to buy a large farm of over 120 hectares, to buy a small farm of 40 hectares, to resettle on eight hectare plots, or to join relatives in communal lands.

CSO: 4700/1334

ZCCM CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO AVERT MINING INDUSTRY CRISIS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 May 82 p 1

[Text]

**ZAMBIA** Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) chairman Mr Francis Kaunda has announced far reaching measures to avert the crisis facing the mining industry as a result of the low copper prices and effects of the inflationary pressures.

He warned that matters had come to "a head" and remedial action could not be delayed any longer as this could have serious consequences not only for the mining industry, but for the national economy as well.

The ZCCM chief announced that copper production targets for the financial year ended March 31, 1983 had been increased for all divisions.

Economies would be effected in the purchase and consumption of stores, there would be tighter control on the use of transport and fuel and administrative overheads would be pruned.

Other measures include:

- Closer liaison with Zambia Railways, Tazara and Zambia Tanzania Road Services (ZTRS) to ensure a smooth flow of metals to ports, thereby reducing pipeline stocks;
- Expenditure on equipment not immediately required for production would be deferred.
- Recruitment of both expatriate and local staff is restricted with immediate effect;
- Manning levels of both Zambian and expatriate employees would be reduced

through non-renewal of some expatriate contracts, natural wastage and early retirement.

- Discipline would be tightened further;
- Greater emphasis would be placed on repairing and reconditioning old equipment.
- In a brief for editors-in-chief of the mass media, Mr Kaunda said there had been a deterioration in the general situation since his meeting with the editors on March 31, 1982 among whom was *Times of Zambia* Editor-in-Chief, Mr Naphy Nyalugwe.

Mr Kaunda summarised then the most acute problems facing the Zambian copper mining industry as: Declining metal production, low metal prices, shortage of skills in some areas, scarcity of foreign exchange and transport constraints.

On the international economic front, inflationary pressures continued unabated and interest rates remained high.

"It would be unrealistic for anyone in the industry to plan on a hope of an economic recovery within the current year."

He explained that the measures ZCCM was implementing were aimed at alleviating the problems being faced with the aim of ensuring the recovery of the copper mining industry as well as

laying a foundation for its long-term prosperity.

While acknowledging the existence of these problems, Mr Kaunda stressed that they were not peculiar to Zambia.

They were world-wide repercussions of inflation, high interest rates and very high oil prices were being felt by mining industries all over the world.

He noted that everywhere, base metal companies were fighting for survival and many hard-hit companies, particularly in North America, had been forced to close uneconomic mines throwing hundreds of workers out of employment.

Mr Kaunda said this had not happened in Zambia before, but a point had been reached when it had become imperative to introduce far-reaching measures to put the industry back on its feet.

"Looking at the year ahead, I see very little prospect of any significant upturn in the price of copper. The solution to our immediate problems must, therefore, be sought and found at home."

He emphasised that the corrective measures ZCCM was taking were wide-ranging and serious.

"This will entail economies in every sector of the industry both at the operating divisions and at head office."

These measures would affect every employee. "When it comes to making sacrifices or contributions there will be no exceptions. Everybody in the company will carry his share of the burden."

Mr Kaunda said the success of some of these measures would depend on the co-operation the mining industry received from other sectors of the economy such as the railway and road transport systems.

He warned: "Unless they operate smoothly, we cannot get our metals to customers in time or in quantities to earn us maximum returns.

"In a way, what we are embarking upon must be viewed not just as a solitary attempt by ZCCM. The other sectors of the economy, including suppliers to the mining industry, must play their part."

The ZCCM chief said in line with the company's standard practice, it was keeping the mine Workers Union of Zambia (MUZ) fully informed of the new measures.

MUZ was a vital and integral part of the industry and had an important role to play in the implementation of these measures.

He expressed the hope that these measures would enable ZCCM to pull through the difficult times ahead and face the future with more confidence.

The exercise would be under constant review. "Should there be any deterioration, I shall not hesitate to take further remedial actions," he said.

CSO: 4700/1334

FINANCE MINISTER RAPS IMF FOR STIFF CONDITIONS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 May 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE Government must reduce external borrowing to avoid mortgaging the country, Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane has urged.**

It must constantly review its borrowing tactics and strategies and ensure that all borrowed money was used judiciously to strengthen the economy.

Mr Musokotwane said this on radio Zambia programme "Face the Nation" on Friday night during which he criticised the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for its stiff conditions on loans to developing countries.

Zambia should minimise borrowing where necessary, he said. "The future of the country should not be determined by how much we borrow."

Mr Musokotwane said Zambia like other countries could not do away with borrowing, but the nation should constantly review its borrowing policies.

He was not scared of borrowing money externally, but when he did so he was cautious not to "mortgage" the country.

It was difficult to borrow money from one source today because the traditional money markets had dried up.

Zambia would therefore borrow money from any country "as long as this does not interfere with our policies," he said.

On Zambia's balance of payments position, Mr Musokotwane admitted that the country's economy was beleaguered and warned the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) which lost K135 million last year might this year lose K185 million if operational problems were not minimised.

"I can, without shame, say that our problems (economic) are grave, but they are not insurmountable as measures were being worked out to redress the imbalance."

Without giving any figures, Mr Musokotwane said the Government was slowly repaying some of its loans, but this was no easy task because of the plummeting copper prices on the international market.

Asked why the Government was flooding State shops with soap from Zimbabwe instead of giving precious

foreign exchange to local industries like ROP for raw materials, the minister said the idea was to let ROP and others step up production.

The country had faced serious shortages of essential commodities for some time and although there was need to strengthen local industries some of these had no foreign exchange cover.

The Government had deliberately made arrangements for ROP and Colgate-Palmolive to boost output while shops were still flooded with imported soap so that once

imports were reduced there would be enough local commodities.

Asked by a listener Mr James Nyambanza of Ndola on why there were many trips abroad by ministerial delegations considering the recent order by secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima to cut down on these, Mr Musokotwane replied:

### Trips

"As Mr Willima said, trips abroad will surely be cut down. Even if it takes some time, we will see to it that these trips are undertaken only where there is need."

On the IMF, Mr Musokotwane said the world body was not always helpful to Third World countries. But he declined to comment on whether the United States was influencing the IMF to squeeze Zambia and other poor nations.

Reviewing the recent IMF and World Bank meeting in Helsinki, Finland, Mr Musokotwane said the interim committee agreed that the outlook of the world economy was gloomy. "But we did not agree on how to solve the economic problems."

He urged the developed countries to loosen their rigid protectionist policies and high interest rates, saying they (the developed countries) stood to gain "even selfishly" if they compromised with the Third World — the raw materials producers.

He urged Third World countries to strengthen their economic cooperation, saying that the "disunity and distrust" among themselves was being used by the rich nations to exploit resources from the poor.

CSO: 4700/1334

WORLD BANK ISSUES RELEASE ON NATION'S ENERGY DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 May 82 p 7

[Text] If the search for hydrocarbons in Zambia is successful, the project will contribute to meeting the country's petroleum needs from domestic sources.

This is contained in a World Bank Press release on the recently secured loan by Zambia which will be spent on developing the energy sector.

With the help of consultants to be provided with bank assistance, the Geological Survey Department of the Ministry of Mines will conduct geophysical surveys and interpret the geological data.

The project will also provide technical assistance for exploration consultants to help establish a petroleum unit in the Geological Survey Department. It will also provide legal consultants to draft petroleum legislation, prepare model exploration production agreements, and assist the government in negotiating with oil companies.

It will provide for the training of Zambian staff in petroleum geology and interpretation of geophysical surveys and equipment including vehicles, lab and office equipment.

On the refinery modification engineering project, the statement says that the Indeni Refinery, which will benefit from the loan, came on stream in April, 1973 and has a capacity of 25,000 barrels per stream day or about 1.1 million tonnes a year.

It is designed to process Arabian light crude oil with the flexibility of spiking (mixing) the crude feed with Naphtha, Kerosene and diesel oil to 25 per cent of the feed.

The spiking of expensive refined products is now approaching technically unacceptable levels, raising the economic cost of petroleum products to the country.

The refinery modification will thus provide engineering services to determine the most appropriate process for ensuring the refinery's ability to meet the demands of the market.

The project will also take into account Zambia's potential for using excess capacity in the refinery to meet the requirements of neighbours.

TOP CATHOLIC OFFICIAL SAYS MILINGO REMOVED FOR CHURCH UNITY

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 May 82 p 1

[TEXT]

**ARCHBISHOP** Emmanuel Milingo was removed from the Lusaka archdiocese for the sake of unity in the Catholic Church. His recall to Rome was not masterminded by the expatriate clergy but came about as result of conflict between him and other bishops who were predominantly Zambians. This was disclosed to the **Sunday Times** in Lusaka yesterday by a top church official who asked not to be named. There was no truth in allegations that the controversial archbishop's recall was a result of manoeuvres by expatriate priests opposed to his healing powers. Archbishop Milingo was removed from the Lusaka archdiocese last month and recalled to Rome for all-

egedly being mentally unwell and to pursue theological studies. Archbishop Elias Mutale has succeeded him.

The aftermath of his recall sparked demands in the church that he should be brought back and reinstated. Other Catholics Church members threatened to boycott mass.

But a top church informant said there had been a long standing conflict between Archbishop Milingo and other bishops in Zambia. Out of the many bishops in the country, only two were expatriates.

He described Archbishop Milingo as a man of "fine qualities" but said the Vatican had no recourse but to recall him because of the deep differences which had developed between him and other officials.

CSO: 4700/1334

CONTROVERSY OVER INTRODUCTION OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM IN SCHOOLS

Christians Holding Prayers, Fasting

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 May 82 p 1

[Text]

CHRISTIANS all over Zambia will on Saturday hold prayers to reflect on the proposed introduction of scientific socialism in schools.

A spokesman for the Catholic Bishops of Zambia and the Christian Council of Zambia said in a statement in Lusaka yesterday that all Christians have been called "to prayer and fasting this Saturday May 29."

"You are asked to pray that God will give His church the light on this matter that the church will remain faithful to its mission.

"The Zambian Government should continue to be

guided by Humanism and that the introduction of scientific socialism be abandoned," the statement says.

The spokesman said the prayers should be accompanied by fasting as Christians ask God to hear their prayers.

The issue of scientific socialism examined a Christians' mind on values, because it fought against Christianity.

In Ndola, an inter-denomination ecumenical service will be held in the Catholic Cathedral of Christ the King, in Broadway Avenue.

"No Deep-Rooted Clash"

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 May 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] THE nation should not tear itself asunder over scientific socialism. Conversant Party members in particular should heed the advice from Party Secretary-General Mulemba and refrain from public acrimonious debates over it.

But they should certainly be allowed to debate the

issue in their forums as they do with any other subject, of course, bearing in mind that there are "far more pressing issues" which demand their attention than scientific socialism.

By and by the contentious issues will be thrashed out and the Party as a whole will arrive at a

final decision. That is how it has always been and should continue to be.

The churches too, especially the Christian church, should modify their public sentiments over scientific socialism. It would be very wrong for them to overplay the issue through emotional outbursts as the crude suggestion that people should fast over the issue.

If that were done, as it is proposed to be done, then the Christian churches in Zambia would stand accused of playing on the philosophical ignorance of their worshippers and making-believe the crude assertion that "religion is the opium of the masses." The churches should not misuse the nation's inhibited religious freedom to cast unfair aspersions upon the Party.

Religious fanaticism is abhorrent. It has brought untold human suffering, torture, executions and a dastardly government in Iran. Is that what the churches in Zambia want to achieve through their religious rantings against scientific socialism? God forbid.

The Party has not changed its direction. Humanism is Zambia's national philosophy. All Party strategies are geared towards that goal. Present Party policies and actions give expression to the ultimate desire to entrench Humanism in Zambia.

Humanism is like the top of the hill. It can be reached from many angles. To reach it Zambia can

use the slow, tortuous paths meandering around it until finally she reaches the summit. Or she can opt for direct ways of getting there. Scientific socialism can be one of those direct ways. So why the present chicken-and-egg arguments about scientific socialism?

Both the unenlightened Party cadres, who must be forgiven for their ignorance, and the enlightened church leaders who must be condemned for trying to fan the winds of religious fanaticism over the issue, are pandering to the "fear of the unknown."

Scientific socialism is a basic idea which is generally accepted as being correct in principle towards Zambia's final attainment of Humanism.

New ideas towards that goal are often subjected both to criticism and resistance to their implementation. But this does not necessarily mean that the ideas are rejected.

It reflects an understandable human weakness to be shy of new and unknown things. The nation is facing a manifestation of that human quirk just now over scientific socialism. There is no deep-rooted clash — there is just a surface problem.

This is that the churches do not understand, or are deliberately trying to misconstrue to their humble and readily-believing worshippers, the Party's true intentions.

Or the Party does not understand the churches' apprehension. But now would the Christian churches react if the Party decided to introduce Islam, Hinduism or Buddhism as religious subjects in schools?

Mulemba: 'Should Be Left to President'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA should leave the subject of scientific socialism to the President instead of confusing themselves with it at the expense of more pressing matters, Party Secretary-General Mulemba said.

Speaking at Kitwe's Buchi hall where he addressed Party leaders from all sections, Mr Mulemba said he had deliberately avoided the subject at this stage because he felt those who made an issue out of it were idle individuals who wanted to confuse the people.

When time was suitable Zambians would be told whatever there was to tell them about the subject.

He urged Party leaders on the Copperbelt to devote their energies to more urgent matters than trying to explain scientific socialism.

The Secretary-General was replying to Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi's warning earlier on that there would be chaos on the Copperbelt if certain sections spreading rumours

on the subject were not checked.

Mr Shapi said he was disturbed by rumours which had caused fear among people on the subject of scientific socialism and asked for a clear policy on the issue.

Mr Shapi said the prevailing peace and unity in the province were being threatened by uncertainty created by certain sections of society giving disturbing interpretations to certain ideals announced in Lusaka including scientific socialism.

"As Member of the Central Committee for this province, I will not allow these dangerous rumours to destroy the peace and unity on the Copperbelt because once peace is undermined, what will remain is chaos."

CSO: 4700/1334

SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS PROTEST 'POOR DIET, SANITATION'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

MORE than 500 Chiwala Secondary School students yesterday boycotted classes and marched to the office of the Copperbelt chief education officer Mr Yutulu Sillilo to protest against poor diet and deteriorating sanitary conditions at their institution.

Boycotting the classes were Forms One, Two and Three students but fourth and fifth formers attended classes.

The students, who walked from Chiwala to town, a distance of about 13 km, chanted slogans demanding a change of diet, and end to overcrowding in the dormitories and classrooms.

Their complaints centred on insufficient beds and desks because of over enrolment, lack of water since the new term opened three weeks ago, and eating of beans and kapenta only.

They feared an outbreak of

an epidemic if sanitation was not improved soon because the lavatories were flooded and the situation was worsened by lack of water.

Armed police who confronted the marchers told them that their protest was illegal and that they should behave in an orderly manner, but the protesters refused to disperse or to return to school.

Copperbelt police chief Mr Julius Zulu who arrived later told the students to sit quietly while they waited for Mr Sillilo to address them.

Twenty student representatives met Mr Sillilo and other education officers.

Students had decided to see Mr Sillilo after appeals through the headmaster and other officials who visited the school for improvement had fallen on deaf ears.

Mr Sillilo promised to look into their problems.

CSO: 4700/1334

## ZFE BULLETIN NOTES DECLINE IN ECONOMY LAST YEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 May 82 p 1

## [Text]

ZAMBIA's balance of payments continued to deteriorate last year with a K270 million deficit recorded, and the situation would have been worse had it not been for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) help.

According to the Zambia Federation of Employers review of the country's economy for last year, Zambia's Gross National Product (GNP) declined.

The review is contained in the ZFE latest bulletin just released in Lusaka. However, there was a slight recovery in real GNP in 1980 which amounted to K1,370 million compared with K1,329 million for 1979 — an increase of about three per cent.

But during the year under review, GNP amounted to K1,345 million, a decline of about 1.8 per cent over the previous year, largely due to poor performance of the mining industry.

The review notes that the growth rate in agriculture, mining and manufacturing remained unimpressive since 1979.

The agricultural sector made a notable recovery when it registered a growth rate of 9.8 per cent over 1980 record. This was due to a bumper maize harvest of the 1980-81 season.

But copper production tumbled 11.8 per cent over its

level for 1980.

Other sectors which performed badly during the period under review were the construction, transport, communications and storage which fell slightly by 0.8 per cent over the previous year.

The construction industry has remained depressed since 1975 and has been declining yearly due to cuts in Government's capital expenditure and the fall in capital formation resulting from the fall in total level of investment in the economy.

But electricity, hotels and restaurants, financial institutions, real estate business and social services performed well, it said.

There was a fall in real resources available to the economy during the year under review of 1.8 per cent as opposed to 1980.

The balance of payments had been under constant strain since 1976. But there was an improvement in 1979 when a surplus of K168 million was realised because of an increase in the price of copper on the world market.

A negative balance of payments meant that the country was unable to pay for its imports and services in good time.

The cost of living has continued to rise above records of the past decade.

PROBLEM OF SQUATTERS HAS REACHED 'ALARMING PROPORTIONS'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 May 82 p 1

[Text]

CHIEF squatter resettlement controller Mr Aram Mulenga has appealed to district councils to help reduce the number of squatter townships by planning effective housing programmes.

Mr Mulenga, who has just returned from a two-week tour of the North-Western Province, said in Ndola yesterday the problem of squatters in Zambia had reached alarming proportions and could get out of hand if it was not checked.

"District councils have a duty to look into this problem of planning for the people. I know there is a shortage of money in the country but they have to do something otherwise the situation will get out of hand."

Since the President gave the directive to control the movement of people from rural to the urban areas seven years ago very little had been done and squatter compounds had sprung up throughout the country, he said.

Mr Mulenga said there was little his section could do about it because of staff problems. He called for collective efforts to solve the problem.

He said illegal immigrants

sought refuge among squatters making the job of immigration and police officers difficult.

Mr Mulenga appealed to Party leaders to assist by seeing that aliens did not settle in their sections and branches.

In the North-Western Province big squatter townships were established near the bomas. Some of them had resulted from some employer's failure to provide accommodation for their workers.

He cited an example of Zambia township in Solwezi which is within the town and near the town's airport, and the site for the planned Zambia Institute of Technology college which is a squatter area.

"Most of the chiefs are now remaining without people to rule because of the rural to urban drift."

It was difficult to remove the people from these areas because it would cause another problem. What was required was for the district councils to effectively plan the housing of the people.

Squatter areas had no schools or water and they were a health hazard and a danger to the security of the residents. If nothing was done about them, they would be turned into "states" of their own.

CSO: 4700/1334

FAO REPRESENTATIVE NOTES FOOD WASTE IN EASTERN, SOUTHERN AFRICA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 May 82 p 1

[Text] About 15 per cent of the food produced in Eastern and Southern Africa is wasted because of poor storage and handling, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) representative in Zambia Mr Hackman Owusu-Agyemang said in Lusaka yesterday.

If this wastage was stopped, marketing of food crops would increase between ten to 15 per cent every year. There is an urgent need to reduce such wastage.

Mr Agyemang was addressing the second technical review meeting of the FAO and the Swedish International Development Agency which was officially opened by director of agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Nicholas Mumba at a Lusaka hotel.

He said the need to reduce the wastage was a paramount issue because of the vagaries of the weather in the savannah region.

The week-long meeting is to review cooperative programmes in rural areas related to agricultural production.

Mr Mumba deplored the current trend in the country where more emphasis was laid on increasing crop production without much care for its storage and handling after harvest.

The maximum yield was greatly reduced because of such lack of proper storage facilities.

"Up to now, most attention and inputs have been given to increased crop production through soil surveys, use of fertilisers and improved seed varieties. Little emphasis has been given to storage and handling after harvest.

"Better breeds of animals and better feeds have been given a great deal of attention while less attention has been given to improved animal houses."

Higher yielding crops required more and better storage and other facilities to curb wastage.

He said increased production, the development of commercialised farming and higher standards of living sought by everyone necessitated the improvements of farm structures.

Even the rural people needed to improve their own housing immediate surroundings.

"Construction of better housing, better farms and better villages will not only create employment, but will considerably improve the quality of life in the rural areas.

"For poor farmers this type of development could mean a transition from a miserable existence to a brighter future."

Mr Mumba told the participants drawn from Lesotho, Kenya, Swaziland, Tanzania and Malawi that there was at the moment little knowledge on rural construction in the region.

Designs and methods used for industrial and official buildings were unsuitable and far too expensive.

In planning for rural structures, the construction should involve local materials which were within easy reach.

In observing that some development work by many multi and bilateral projects had been undertaken on crop storage, Mr Mumba however said most of these projects had concentrated on the entomological and chemical aspects.

He said it was against this background that FAO and SIDA jointly agreed to start a regional project involving the six countries attending the meeting.

Mr Mumba outlined the objectives of the FAO/SIDA joint project as follows:-

--To assist governments in developing farm buildings.

--To develop plans and designs for all types of buildings required on farms.

--To erect demonstration structures at agricultural colleges and settlement schemes.

This project had been going on in Zambia for a year and that the exercise would run for two years.

Since not all of the goals set had been realised within the specified period the Zambian Government would appreciate the extension in time for the realisation of the project.

CSO: 4700/1334

ZFE 'WORRIED' BY WORKERS' DEMANDS FOR HIGH SALARIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 May 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Zambia Federation of Employers is worried by high salaries workers are demanding from employers, says a ZFE information bulletin just released in Lusaka.

Some of the demands are as high as 45 per cent and they took no account of the probable consequences on the companies' profits and employment opportunities.

There was a higher percentage of youths in Zambia and with the high birth rate and good medical care, the unemployment level was likely to continue rising.

It was difficult for the youths to find jobs because of their large numbers.

Their movement onto the job market is too fast for the economy to accommodate. Besides, for them to get a job they need experience and yet to get experience they need a job.

These trappings coupled with the crisis of expectations puts them in dramatic predicament and traumatic experience."

On the demands for increased wages, the bulletin cites facts released in a ministerial statement from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services that more than 4,151 workers were declared redundant last year by 142 companies.

Earlier 39,000 workers lost jobs between 1975 and 1980 and nothing had happened to create jobs because of economic crisis companies were facing.

"The economic crisis Zambia has been going through has hindered the possibility of abating the unemployment situation."

The worst hit in 1981 was the construction industry which accounted for almost 50 per cent of the redundancies.

It, cites another ministerial statement from the Ministry of Youth and Sport that more than two million youths were unemployed out of a population of 5.7 million.

The Bank of Zambia report had earlier indicated that only 20 per cent of people were in paid employment out of the total labour force.

In addition there were thousands of pupils and students who left school prematurely every year at Grade Seven, Forms III and V levels which gave remote prospects of growth in the rate of unemployment and "sociological time bomb."

Employers were just as concerned about the problem and besides it was not a problem for the Government alone but that of the nation and which called for concerted efforts by all concerned to find a solution.

### Demands

Some recent wage demands were so big that they actually threatened and militated against the perfection of the

labour market.

"One would have thought that in a situation of rising unemployment and generally difficult economic time, wage demands would be kept to reasonable limits or almost reflect to the cost of living which according to the combined consumer price index for 1981 over that for 1980 was 13.4."

Wage demands could not be expected to cushion the effect of inflation because it was impossible to do so as companies also suffered from inflation most of which was imported.

The federation stood for the best conditions of service and remuneration for the workers and for the wage increases based on productivity and employers' ability to pay.

CSO: 4700/1334

MULEMBA SAYS UNIP EXISTING ON HAND-TO-MOUTH BASIS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] UNIP is existing on a hand-to-mouth basis, Party Secretary-General Mulemba said in Lusaka yesterday.

"The Party's financial position as of today is far from being healthy" Mr Mulemba told the first meeting of the national and the fund-raising committees at Freedom House.

As a result, the Party had decided to make use of its constitutional obligation of raising funds under Article 55C (F) of the UNIP Constitution.

He said the Party needed the funds for constructing its headquarters at the Freedom Statue in Lusaka and for running its day-to-day affairs.

He blamed UNIP's shaky liquidity position on inadequate grants from the Government.

Since 1977 the Party had been receiving a static grant of K2 million a year.

"This is in spite of the biting inflation which has engulfed the country, and yet a static figure diminishes in terms of value over the years."

Other sources of income available to UNIP were equally insignificant and limited.

This meant that all those who had always been involved in fund-raising for the Party had to work extraordinarily hard.

There should be more receipts from Party card sales and annual subscriptions and there should be better accountability for every ngwee collected.

Contributions

The Party hoped to receive more money from statutory contributions because officials in the Civil Service and the Zimco group of companies had joined the political leadership in making contributions from their salaries.

"One area where the Party expects marked improvement is from our own group of companies which form the Zambia National Holdings Limited."

On the envisaged new Party headquarters, Mr Mulemba said the site would be the centre of political leadership and political activities in the nation.

"This is where the new struggle to build a prosperous Zambia will be launched from."

On the fund-raising campaign, Mr Mulemba said the Party would ensure that the mechanism of channelling contributions was handled by militant workers who would safeguard mischannelling contributions.

People had built Zambia from nothing and from nothing the Party headquarters would be erected to stand up once more as a reflection of the honour and glory of the people, he said.

He appealed to all Zambians to take up the challenge and contribute generously to the cause. "Let this headquarters be a symbol of our glory and honour."

CSO: 4700/1334

CIDA CONSTRUCTING MAIZE, FERTILIZER STORAGE SHEDS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 May 82 p 2

[Text]

**ABOUT K5 million has been budgeted for the construction of maize and fertiliser storage sheds.**

Second secretary at the Canadian high commission, Mr Francois Brassard said the construction of sheds, being carried out by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) had been estimated at K5,000,112 for the first phase, which started at the beginning of this month.

Mr Brassard said three experts arrived in the country two weeks ago to help in the construction of the sheds.

The experts will be supervising the construction work at the three sites in Lusaka, Choma and Katete.

The first phase is expected to be completed in March next year.

Mr Brassard said accord-

ing to a progress report he received recently, work on the Lusaka site had reached an advanced stage with the clearing of grounds completed.

Work in the second area in Choma was supposed to have started last week like in Katete.

The first phase of the construction of storage facilities in the country will include work on sheds in locations like Chipata, with four sheds, Choma (13), Katete (three), Lundazi (two) and Lusaka (ten).

The others to be covered in the first stage are Mumbwa and Petauke with two sheds each.

A total of 64 all-weather steel storage sheds are expected to be constructed in 16 different areas.

CSO: 4700/1334

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

TAZARA REDUCES AGRICULTURAL TARIFFS--Tazara has reduced its tariffs on agricultural goods to encourage increased agricultural production in Tanzania and Zambia, Minister of Power, Transport and Communications Mr Rajah Kunda said. Mr Kunda said the three-day council of ministers meeting on Tazara last week agreed to maintain the same old tariffs for copper which was currently not fetching good prices on the international market. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 May 82 p 1]

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END